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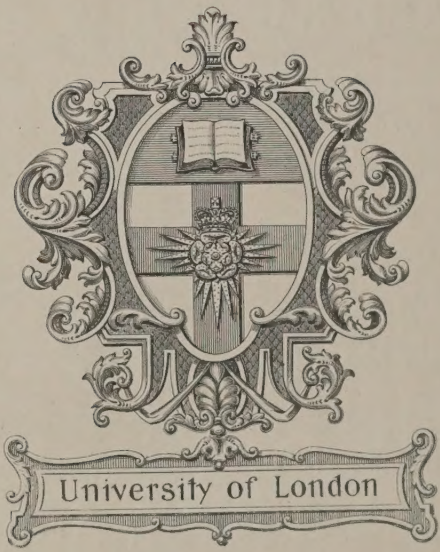

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EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

1866.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
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TWENTY-SIXTH GENERAL REPORT

OF THE

EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

SIR, May 8th, 1866.

We have the honour to submit herewith our Report for the year 1865. Emigration, 1815 to 1865, Appendices No. 1 to 6.

In the Appendix we place the usual Returns on the subject of emigration. The result is that in the 51 years that have elapsed since 1814 there have left the United Kingdom 5,901,510 emigrants, of whom 3,597,789, or nearly 61 per cent., have gone to the United States of America, 2,177,850 to British Colonies, and 125,871 to other places. Of the composition of this emigration in the earlier years we do not venture to offer an opinion, but of the 4,827,530 who have left the United Kingdom during the last 25 years we believe that upwards of 60 per cent. were Irish, and that of these the great bulk have gone to the United States. The Irish emigration may be calculated at an average of upwards of 116,000 a year during the whole of that period, which is considerably more than the natural increase of the people could supply. The reduction of the population of Ireland in the last 25 years is thus to a great extent accounted for, irrespective of the mortality in the famine of 1847.

The emigration during the year 1865 was 209,801, of whom there were— Nationality of emigrants 1865.

English	61,345
Scotch	12,870
Irish	100,676
Foreigners	28,619
Not distinguished	6,291
Total	209,801

Destination.

Of these there went to—

	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Total.
British North America	5,083	2,152	7,189	2,551	236	17,211
United States - -	30,816	5,562	82,085	23,712	5,083	147,258
Australian Colonies and New Zealand	21,082	4,681	10,920	582	18	37,283
All other Places -	4,364	475	482	1,774	954	8,049
Total -	61,345	12,870	100,676	28,619	6,291	209,801

Irish emigration.

The Irish emigrants formed therefore 47·98 per cent. of the whole emigration, and 55·74 per cent. of the emigrants who went to the United States. There were among the Irish who went to the United States 31,943 single men, being in the proportion of 38·9 to the whole Irish emigration.

No. of emigrants carried to North America in steam and sailing vessels.

Of the emigrants to the United States and British North America 120,923, or 73½ per cent., proceeded in steam vessels, and 43,546 in sailing vessels. The proportion of those who went in steam vessels was much larger than in any previous year, and as the average price of passage in those vessels was from 30 to 50 per cent. higher than in sailing vessels, the extent to which they were resorted to is a proof that there was no pecuniary distress among the emigrants. The resort to steam vessels is now so general that from the Clyde there were no sailing vessels carrying emigrants last year, nor from Liverpool were there any such vessels to British North America. The mortality, as far as we have returns, amounted in steam vessels to ·04 per cent., in sailing ships to ·19 per cent.

Mortality. Appendices Nos. 28 to 33.

Emigration during the first three months of the years 1855 to 1866.

In the first three months of the present year the number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom from ports at which there are emigration officers was 39,672, of whom there went to—

British North America - - - - -	100
United States - - - - -	32,913
Australian Colonies and New Zealand -	6,067
All other places - - -	592
	39,672

This, with the exception of 1864, is the largest emigration during the same period of any year since 1854; the increase being principally in the Irish Emigration to the United States. For the sake of comparison we give the emigration of the first three months of each year since 1854. It was as follows :—

Year.	United States.	British North America.	Australian Colonies.	All other Places.	Total.
1855	18,427	302	17,444	504	36,677
1856	13,982	99	7,183	595	21,859
1857	20,820	135	13,445	607	35,007
1858	8,208	24	9,867	1,047	19,146
1859	10,005	59	6,167	1,083	17,314
1860	15,117	196	4,411	1,060	20,784
1861	12,156	59	3,227	1,095	16,537
1862	7,210	75	6,322	1,552	15,159
1863	24,900	128	11,930	848	37,806
1864	32,275	78	7,168	1,516	41,037
1865	17,865	114	8,004	1,530	27,513
1866	32,912	100	6,067	592	39,672

Cholera on board steamers, "England," "Virginia," and "Helvetia," from Liverpool to the United States.

Of the emigrants to the American continent the great majority, as in the emigration of 1865, took their passage in steam ships. In one of these the "England," belonging to the National Steam Navigation Company, which sailed from Liverpool on the 28th March, Cholera made its appearance among the German or Dutch emigrants on board, on the 6th day after sailing. Forty deaths occurred before the ship reached Halifax, to which port she proceeded for assistance; and it is stated that not less than 200 deaths occurred at Halifax. The ship eventually left that port with her convalescent passengers on 18th April, and it is satisfactory to know that the disease had not made its way from the ship into the colony. Another vessel, the "Virginia," belonging to the same company which sailed from Liverpool on 4th April was also attacked by Cholera after she had been some days at sea. She arrived at New York on the 18th April, having lost 36 by death, and having many sick, and was placed in quarantine. We have no accurate information of the number of deaths that have since taken place among her passengers. A third ship, the "Helvetia," also belonging to the National Steam Navigation Company, which sailed from Liverpool on the 2nd instant, put back from Queenstown with Cholera on board, and is still lying in the Mersey. Her passengers have been removed; and many deaths have occurred among them. The ship will be thoroughly cleansed and fumigated before she is allowed again to proceed to sea.

Disease first appeared among Dutch and German emigrants.

In all these cases the Cholera made its first appearance among the Dutch or German emigrants who are brought from the Continent to Hull and thence sent by railway to Liverpool to be embarked for the United States. We took early steps in consequence to warn shipowners at Liverpool of the risk they run by taking this class of passengers, and of the probability that if the disease continued the powers given by the Passengers' Act to Her Majesty in Council to limit the number of passengers carried in passenger ships would be brought into operation. These representations, and the evident necessities of the case, induced shipowners to take immediate steps to arrest the influx of German and Dutch emigrants, and it may be hoped that when those who were too far on their journey to be stopped have been sent forward, no more will arrive.

Emigration to Australia and New Zealand.

The emigration to the Australian colonies and New Zealand amounted in 1865 to 37,283, distributed as follows:—

To New South Wales	2,623
„ Queensland	12,551
„ Victoria	9,713
„ South Australia	5,145
„ Western Australia	174
„ Tasmania	40
„ New Zealand	7,037
Total	37,283

This is a decrease, as compared with 1864, of 3,659, and as compared with 1863, of 15,771. The principal decrease is in the emigration to Victoria. Of the above emigrants a considerable proportion received assistance towards their passages. Such assistance is now given principally in the shape of passage warrants or certificates issued in the colonies, on payment of a certain proportion of the expense of passage, to persons desirous of introducing relations or friends. In the case of Victoria a contract has been entered into with the firm of Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome, of Melbourne, to find passages for all warrant holders at the rate of 13*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* per statute adult. The contractors are also bound to provide ships at the rate of 13*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* for the single women, whom we select and send out at the cost of the Colonial Funds as domestic servants. To New South Wales passages are provided for the holders of passage certificates in ships chartered by us. To Queensland we despatched, in the year 1865 and in the first three months of the present year, six

Assisted emigration.

ships; but for the future the emigration to that colony will, we believe, be conducted exclusively by Mr. Jordan, the Agent-General for Queensland emigration. For South Australia the emigrants are selected by a colonial agent, Mr. Dutton, but are despatched in ships chartered and fitted by us. To show more exactly the scheme of assisted emigration to each of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, we place in the Appendix a Memorandum drawn up in this office for the information of the public. Appendix No. 44.

In the course of the year 1865 we chartered and despatched the following ships and emigrants:— Government emigration, Appendices No. 7 to 14.

	Ships.	Emigrants.
To New South Wales	5	1,988
„ Queensland	5	1,467
„ Victoria	2	417
„ South Australia	14	4,848
„ West Australia	2	136
	28	8,856

The mean cost of passage in these ships per statute adult was— Cost of passage.

	£	s.	d.
To New South Wales	12	11	8
„ Victoria	13	9	4*
„ South Australia	12	10	0½
„ Queensland	13	8	3
„ West Australia	14	7	6

Of the ships 26 have reached their destinations, and the mortality on board has been at the rate of— Mortality.

	Per cent.
New South Wales	·44
Victoria	·24
South Australia	1·40
Queensland	1·14
West Australia	·73

We are happy to be able to add that in none of these ships has there been any accident attended with loss of life. The only accident of a serious nature was the wreck of the "Amoor" in Plymouth Sound in the month of November Wreck of "Amoor" in Plymouth Sound.

* This was the price fixed by the contract with the Colonial Government for the past year.

last. That vessel, having at the time 435 emigrants on board, was at the usual anchorage off Mount Batten on 22d November, when a heavy gale came on, in which she dragged her anchors, and eventually went ashore in Deadman's Bay, at the mouth of Catwater. Fortunately it was possible from the spot where she grounded to land all her passengers in safety, and they were afterwards sent out in another vessel, the "Amoor" being too much injured to be fit for the service.

Passenger ships and lives at sea from 1847 to 1865.

Accidents to passenger ships in 1865, Appendices Nos. 34, 35, and 36.

Loss of "Gratitude."

We place in the Appendix a Table showing the number of wrecks of "passenger" ships, and of lives lost at sea from the beginning of 1847 to the present date, so far as is known, together with a list of "passenger" ships which met with accidents during the year 1865. The most serious of the accidents in 1865 was that to the "Gratitude," which sailed from Liverpool for New York on the 18th of November, and was abandoned at sea on the 7th of January of this year, the crew and passengers having been taken off by the barque "Predonia." It is satisfactory to be able to state that during 1865 no life was lost by wreck or other similar accident in any "passenger" ship. Several vessels not included in the annexed list, such as the "Duncan Dunbar," were lost in the course of the year, but not being "passenger" ships under the Passenger Act they do not fall within our cognizance.

But the emigration of the present year has opened under very different and most melancholy circumstances.

Wreck of steamer "London."

The month of January 1866 will long be remembered for the violence of its storms, and for the loss of the steamer London in the Bay of Biscay. That vessel, one of a line of steamers recently established by Messrs. Wigram, sailed from London on the 30th of December 1865, and after encountering very severe weather, anchored in Plymouth Sound on the 5th of January. She resumed her voyage from Plymouth shortly after midnight on the 6th of January, the weather being at that time, and for 36 hours afterwards, calm and favourable. But on the evening of the 8th it began to blow hard, and in the course of the next day (the 9th) the jibboom and several of her upper spars were carried away. At 11 p.m. of the 10th the engine-room skylight was washed off, and the engine-room almost immediately filled with water, which put out the fires. At 5 a.m. of the 11th the stern ports were driven in, and the sea poured into the saloon through the opening. All hope of saving the vessel was then given up, and very soon afterwards she foundered with 233 of her passengers and crew. Nineteen persons, 16 of the crew and 3 passengers, alone

No. of lives lost.

escaped in one of the boats, and were picked up at sea by an Italian barque. The inquiry instituted under the Merchant Shipping Act into this melancholy accident resulted in a judgment that it was attributable to no fault in the construction or loading of the ship, or in its navigation, but was the consequence of the loss of the protection to the engine hatchway.

Wreck of "Wanata."

Another emigrant ship, the "Wanata," which sailed from Liverpool on the 2d of January with 183 passengers, for Melbourne, after being detained by bad weather till the 23d of January, encountered on the 6th of February a heavy gale in the Bay of Biscay, in the course of which she came into collision with the "Queen of Beauty," and was so much injured as not to be able to continue her voyage. Her passengers and crew were transferred to the "Queen of Beauty," and shortly after the "Wanata" was abandoned she was seen to be on fire. The "Queen of Beauty" arrived in Plymouth Sound on the 10th of February, and arrangements were made by the owners of the "Wanata" to send on the passengers; but as in the wreck they had lost all their clothes, a subscription was opened for their assistance, to which we received your sanction to contribute 50*l.* Since that, all who were willing to continue their voyage have been sent forward in other vessels. Those who were unwilling to do so have been sent home.

Money remitted from United States &c., for assisting emigration of friends.

We have in previous Reports given a statement of the amounts remitted by persons in the United States and the Colonies to assist the emigration of their friends in the United Kingdom. Our returns on this point are necessarily imperfect, but the amount returned to us as remitted during 1865, either in the shape of prepaid passages or in cash, is—

	Prepaid Passages.			Cash.			Total.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
From United States -	184,192	8	2	371,083	14	3	555,276	2	5
„ British North America -	67	0	0	2,001	13	6	2,068	13	6
„ Australasia -	-	-	-	20,263	4	7	20,263	4	7
Total - - £	184,259	8	2	393,348	12	4	577,608	0	6

In the Appendix will be found a return, so far as we could ascertain it, of the money sent home each year since 1848. Appendix No. 27.

PASSENGERS' ACT.

No alteration has been made in the Passengers' Act since our last Report, and no complaint has reached us of its operation. The apprehensions which were entertained of the possible delay of mail packets by the emigration officers have in no instance been verified.

Prosecutions under Act in United Kingdom.

The following prosecutions were instituted under the Passengers' Act during 1865:—

Place.	Party prosecuted.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
London -	W. Firmin & Co.	Breach of 73rd Section.	Ordered to return passage money (14*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*)
Liverpool -	James Alexander	Do.	Fined 7*l.* 5*s* and costs.
	Francis Tracy.	Breach of 75th Section.	Fined 1*l.*
Cork -	John Conroy -	Breach of 83rd Section.	Fined 2*l.* and costs.

In the Colonies.

The following prosecutions have also been reported to us as having been instituted in the Colonies.

Place.	Party prosecuted.	Nature of Offence.	Result of Prosecution.
Victoria -	Master of "Chariot of Fame," H. Clarke.	Breach of 24th Section.	Fined 20*l.*
New Zealand -	Master of "Canterbury," George R. Fentie.	Breach of 16th Section.	Fined 10*l.*
		Breach of 29th Section.	Fined 50*l.*

Amounts recovered by Emigration Officers.

The amounts recovered for emigrants through the intervention of the Emigration officers were as follow, viz.:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
London - -	1	2	6
Liverpool - -	237	17	6
Glasgow - -	19	0	6
Cork - -	4,747	11	4
Londonderry -	14	17	6
	£5,020	9	4

Emigration to Mauritius and West Indies.

Mortality.

In the year 1864 we had the satisfaction to report that the mortality which some years before had marked the emigration from India to the West Indies had gradually decreased, till it had become less than the mortality of the same classes on shore. The rate during the five seasons ending in March 1864, was :—

1859–60	-	11·8 per cent.
1860–61	-	8·5 „
1861–62	-	5·01 „
1862–63	-	2·95 „
1863–64	-	3·25 „

very large in ships to British Guiana in 1864–5. Appendix No. 20.

But in the season 1864–65 this favourable condition underwent a lamentable change. In Trinidad ships, indeed, the mortality was only 3·02 per cent., and therefore scarcely above the rate of the most favourable of the preceding years. But in ships to British Guiana, except the first which sailed, the "Lincelles," the mortality exceeded anything we have had before to record. In six ships carrying 2,725 passengers the deaths were no less than 787, or 28·88 per cent.

Nature of disease.

The type of disease in all these ships was the same, viz., a bilious intermittent fever of a typhoid character, which broke out soon after the ship got to sea, and attacked almost all the emigrants, and generally the crew also. What was the exciting cause of this fever is still undetermined. It was not the ships employed, for they are described by the authorities in British Guiana as especially adapted for the service, well ventilated and found in every respect, and clean and in excellent order on arrival. Nor was it incompetence in the surgeons. In one ship, indeed, the "Ganges," the surgeon was removed by the Governor of the Cape as incompetent; and in another, the "Earl Russell," the surgeon died on the voyage, but in the remaining ships the conduct of the surgeons was spoken of in the highest terms by the Governor and the Immigration Agent of British Guiana. In three of the ships, the "Earl Russell," "Golden South," and "Fusilier," the surgeons had made respectively 9, 14, and 12 previous voyages in our service. Even in the case of the "Ganges" it is remarkable that the mortality between the Cape and British Guiana after the surgeon had been changed, was greater than between Calcutta and the Cape under his superintendence.

Causes of sickness.

What then was the cause of the sickness? By Dr. Crane, the surgeon of the "Fusilier" and by Dr. Partridge, the

Medical Inspector of Emigrants at Calcutta, it is attributed to the numbers on board. Under the Indian law, up to 1864 a space of 12 superficial feet of deck was required for each Statute Adult Passenger. By an Act passed by the Legislature of India in 1864, ships were allowed to carry passengers in the proportion of one statute adult to every 10 superficial feet of deck, provided they had not less than 72 cubic feet of space. This alteration was made to bring the law into accordance with the convention of 1860, regulating the emigration of coolies to the French colonies. It is alleged that the Trinidad Agent, apprehensive of the effect of this reduction of space, continued to embark emigrants for Trinidad on the old scale, and thereby escaped disaster, but that the British Guiana Agent acted on the new law. By a return obtained from the Emigration Agent at Calcutta, it appears that in three ships only was there any considerable excess of numbers beyond the 12-ft. calculation; viz., the "Lincelles," the "Earl Russell," and the "Fusilier." The mortality in the "Fusilier" was the highest ever known. It was also very high in the "Earl Russell," but the "Lincelles," which in proportion to her size had as large an excess of passengers as the "Fusilier" and much larger than the "Earl Russell," was the only healthy ship of the season. It is clear from the reports of the Governor and Immigration Agent of British Guiana, that they did not attribute the mortality to overcrowding.

Another cause has been suggested in the cyclone by which Calcutta was visited on 5th October 1864, after the "Lincelles," but before any of the other vessels, sailed. The depôts of Trinidad and British Guiana were both injured by the storm, but the former only partially, while the latter was destroyed, and its site submerged by the storm wave which ascended the Hooghly. As the Hooghly was at that time full of the dead bodies of persons drowned in the storm, and was therefore even more impure than usual, the deposit which it left behind may be assumed to have been very deadly. The British Guiana Depôt having been re-established on its old site it is suggested that the coolies while there contracted from the ground saturated with this deposit the seeds of disease, which their confinement on board ship and the change of their mode of life subsequently developed. That the people were not visibly out of health when put on board is certain, from the careful examination they underwent both by a medical officer acting on behalf of the Government of India and by the surgeon of the ship.

Inquiry to be made in India into the causes of the mortality.

The papers connected with the mortality have been transmitted to the Government of India, that an inquiry may be

instituted into its causes and any remedy that the inquiry may suggest be applied; and the acting Emigration Agent has been desired, in case the result of the inquiry should throw doubts on the healthiness of the site of the depot, to take immediate steps for its removal without waiting for instructions from home. A better description of clothing than can be obtained in India has also been sent out from this country at the expense of the British Guiana Government, as the emigrants are said to suffer with cold in passing the Cape. Unfortunately, from the early period at which emigrants came forward last season, the clothing could not arrive in Calcutta in sufficient time for their use.

Clothing has been sent from England for use of emigrants on the voyage.

During the year 1865 the number of emigrants who left India for Mauritius and the West Indies, was—

For Mauritius	- -	20,474
For the West Indies	-	7,154

No. of emigrants who left India for Mauritius and West Indies in 1865.

We regret to say that three accidents, attended with loss of life, occurred to the ships in which they were embarked.

Wrecks of Cooly ships:

First.—The "Sandringham" while at anchor off Flat Island, Mauritius, on the 14th of March went ashore in a gale of wind, when 19 of her passengers were drowned. An inquiry into the case was held by the Local Marine Board, and the master's certificate was suspended for 12 months.

"Sandringham."

Second.—The "Fusilier" while at anchor at Port Natal, where she had put in on account of sickness, dragged her anchors, and went ashore, when 26 of her emigrants perished by drowning or exposure to the weather. And—

"Fusilier."

Third.—The "Eagle Speed" was wrecked on the Mutlah Bank in the Hooghly on the 21st August, when 262 out of 497 of her emigrants were drowned. In this case an inquiry was held by the Indian Government. The pilot was dismissed the service, and the surgeon was disqualified from again serving in an Indian Emigrant Ship. The papers connected with this lamentable accident have been laid before the House of Commons.

"Eagle Speed."

No. of lives lost.

The emigration from India to the West Indies during the season 1865–66 amounted to 4,849 emigrants, to which are to be added 26 born on the voyage, making a total of 4,875. We have received intelligence of the arrival of the whole of these ships, and we regret to say that the mortality amounted to 7·95 per cent. In this case the mortality in the ships to Trinidad was higher than in those to British Guiana, having been 10·74 in the former, and 6·65 per cent. in the latter.

No. of Coolies who arrived in the West Indies in season 1865–66. Appendix No. 21.

Mortality.

This mortality was no doubt in great measure attributable to the large proportion of children in the ships. The pro-

Proportion of children to adults in ships from Calcutta.

portion of children to adults in ships from Calcutta had been in the season :—

1861–62 - -	- 10·3 per cent.
1862–63 - -	- 7·2 „
1863–64 - -	- 9·4 „
1864·65 - -	- 10 6 „

In the season 1865–66 it was 24·6. Our experience in Australian Emigration has shown that a large proportion of young children in a ship invariably causes a large mortality rate, and we are careful therefore strictly to limit the number of young children we put on board. The same effect has followed from the same cause in Indian Emigration, but unfortunately there is so extreme a difficulty in procuring female emigrants in India without young children, and without female emigrants the emigration would on moral grounds be so objectionable, that it is difficult to observe the same strictness in Indian emigration that we observe in our emigration from this country. In the present case it is stated that great distress, amounting almost to starvation, had prevailed last summer in some parts of Bengal, and that it was under the pressure of this distress that the emigrants of last season came forward. But distress among the population of India implies a lowering of their habitually low diet, and a still further enfeeblement of their usually feeble constitutions. This would, of course, render them more than commonly susceptible of disease, and less able to resist it. In one ship, the "Koomar" for Trinidad, Scurvy and Scorbutic Diarrhœa were the prevailing diseases, and caused a heavy mortality. This would seem to imply some defect in the lime juice put on board that vessel, and we have taken steps, if possible, to procure some of it for analysis. In the meantime we have directed the emigration officers in India and China to be especially careful in ascertaining the purity of the lime juice put on board emigrant ships; recent events in this country giving reason to believe that adulteration has in some instances been practised in this article; and we have endeavoured to obtain some ready test of the purity of lime juice for the use of Emigration officers both here and elsewhere. We regret, however, to say that our efforts for this purpose have been attended with but little success.

Lime juice placed on board "Koomar."

Among the ships despatched from Calcutta was one, the "Countess of Ripon," with 508 emigrants for Grenada and St. Vincent. This vessel, which sailed from Calcutta on 3rd November 1865, made a successful voyage up to the 20th January, when she grounded on a reef off the Island of

Wreck of "Countess of Ripon" from Calcutta for Grenada and St. Vincent.

Barbados. Her passengers and crew were taken off without accident, and forwarded to their respective destinations. A court of inquiry was summoned, and on the evidence tendered to them, the court acquitted the master of all blame for the loss of the ship, expressed an opinion that the utmost care was taken in her navigation, and attributed the loss to an unexpected northerly current. The court added the expression of a strong opinion, that a lighthouse is required on the east end of Barbados, and that, had such a light existed, the accident could not have happened.

Chinese Emigration.

In our report for last year we explained the arrangement which had been made by British Guiana and Trinidad for placing on a somewhat more permanent footing the emigration from China to those Colonies. It was provided that those Colonies should take between them not less than 2,000 emigrants in the year, of whom five-eighths were to be sent to British Guiana and three-eighths to Trinidad. British Guiana, however, instead of the 1,250 which would have been received under this arrangement, in 1864–65, applied for 1,800, and actually received 1,766, of whom 414 were women. The number sent to Trinidad was 612, of whom 187 were women, and in addition, one ship, carrying 480, of whom 14 were women, was despatched from Amoy to Honduras. The whole number despatched was therefore 2,858, to which are to be added 15 born on the voyage, making a total of 2,873; the number of deaths on the voyage was 115, equal to 4·0 per cent. Considering the length of the voyage and the impossibility of entirely excluding men whose constitutions have been enfeebled by opium eating, the mortality cannot be considered large.

No. of Chinese sent to West Indies in season 1864–5. Appendix No. 23.

Mortality on the voyage.

The Chinese who arrived in Trinidad in the season 1864–65 are generally well spoken of by the Immigration Agent of that colony. He says that, with few exceptions, they have been "more subordinate" than was expected; that some of the gangs have not only worked well for wages, but have surrounded themselves with gardens, and have acquired pigs and poultry; and that the women are nearly all industrious and quiet. There are, however, exceptions, he says, to this description, some of the gangs being idle and unmanageable. The Chinese are more difficult to manage than the Indians, and require temper and discretion on the part of the Overseers. They have no respect for courts where corporal punishment is not inflicted, and are much given to petty thefts. The Chinese imported into Cuba are said to be

more honest and trustworthy, and the Immigration Agent is of opinion that a severe discipline, including corporal punishment, would have a good effect on their first arrival. Imprisonment with hard labour they regard without apprehension.

Emigration in season 1865–66. Appendix No. 24.

During the season 1865–66 1,250 Chinese emigrants were ordered for British Guiana, and 750 for Trinidad. We have heard of the despatch from China of two ships for Trinidad, carrying 613 emigrants, and three for British Guiana, carrying 1,278.

Mutiny on board "Pride of the Ganges." Murder of master and purser.

We regret to state that in the "Pride of the Ganges," one of the ships for British Guiana, a mutiny broke out the day after the vessel sailed. The master and the purser were thrown overboard, and the mutineers compelled the first mate to proceed to Hainan, where all the emigrants left the ship. The ship was afterwards taken to Hong Kong by the mate and has since sailed with another body of emigrants for British Guiana. The alleged cause of the mutiny was the indifferent quality of the rice on board, but the fact that the rice was subsequently sold in open market at the highest price of the day, seems to disprove the truth of that allegation. The mutineers did no injury to the ship and took away from it nothing but provisions.

We have received intelligence of the arrival at their destination of three ships, conveying 1,106 emigrants. The number of deaths on the voyage was 22, being equal to 1·98 per cent. of the numbers embarked.

Proposal of O Tye Kin to introduce Chinese into British Guiana without Government assistance.

An endeavour is about to be made to initiate an emigration from China to British Guiana without Government assistance, which, as it may have important results, and is at all events interesting in its conception, may be noticed here. In the end of 1864 a Chinese Christian, O Tye Kin, who had for 12 years been a revenue surveyor at Singapore, arrived in British Guiana, with the intention of endeavouring to convert his fellow countrymen to Christianity. He succeeded very soon in forming a congregation of about 120 persons, and shortly afterwards he commenced, with the sanction and asistance of the local Government, the formation of a settlement about 30 miles from George Town. This settlement the Governor visited, in company with Admiral Hope, and gave it the name of Hopetown. In December last the Governor reported that the settlement had increased to 170 persons; that they had established a store in George Town for the sale of their produce, and that they expected very shortly to pay off the advance of 600*l.* made to them out of public funds towards the formation of their settlement.

O Tye Kin had proposed to the Governor to adopt in

British Guiana the system followed in Singapore for the introduction of emigrants. He represented that, according to that system the employer is in the habit of paying the expense of the introduction of the emigrant on condition of receiving his services during two years for food and clothing only. He is sanguine that the same system might be brought into operation for the Hopetown settlement, and probably for the general service of the Colony, and he has proposed to send two delegates to China to collect emigrants on these conditions. The Government so far adopts the scheme as to propose to advance from public funds the amount necessary to despatch the delegates, who on their part are to undertake on their arrival in China, besides obtaining emigrants for the Hopetown settlement, to assist the Emigration agent in procuring emigrants for the planters. Whether the advance is to be repaid by the Hopetown settlement or out of the immigration fund is to depend on the result of the delegates' operations in procuring emigrants for the general service of the Colony. That the delegates may be able to effect this is doubtful, but their presence in China can scarcely fail to be beneficial, as affording the ocular proof of the success of Chinese emigrants in the West Indies which the Emigration Agent in China has continually declared to be indispensable to the continuance of a satisfactory emigration.

Appointment of Chinese officer by Prince Kung to visit and report on condition of Chinese in the Colonies.

The importance of obtaining Chinese evidence as to the results of the emigration has been urged on the British Embassy by the Prince of Kung, and on Her Majesty's Consul at Canton by the Viceroy of the two Kwangs. The Prince of Kung with this view proposes to despatch a Chinese officer to visit the Colonies to which Chinese emigrate, and to report on their condition. The viceroy suggests that the emigrants themselves should combine to send back some of their number to give the results of their experience. There can be no doubt that the information which would be obtained by either of these courses would be most valuable, as an encouragement to the emigration of a respectable class of labourers, and it might be good policy in the Colonies of British Guiana and Trinidad to send back some of the Chinese emigrants for the purpose of making known the advantages held out to labourers in those colonies. At present the Chinese feel a natural distrust of a system the results of which they have no means of ascertaining.

African emigration. Appendices Nos. 18, 19, & 25.

The only African emigration to any of the Colonies during 1865, was an emigration of 42 Africans from St Helena to British Guiana.

We now proceed to give such information as we possess

in regard to the condition of Indian and Chinese emigrants in the several Colonies to which they have emigrated.

MAURITIUS.

Immigration.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
The number of Immigrants in Mauritius on 1st January 1865, was - -	157,993	72,798	230,791
The number that arrived during the year was - - - - -	14,910	5,373	20,283
The number born - - -	3,411	3,344	6,755
Total - -	176,314	81,515	257,829
The number that left during the year -	2,854	767	3,621
The number that died - - -	6,150	2,358	8,508
Leaving in the Colony on 1st January 1866 - - - - - -	167,310	78,390	245,700

Appendices Nos. 15 to 17.

There was therefore at the end of the year a slight increase in the proportion of women to men in the Colony.

Half yearly inspection of Estates on which immigrants are employed.

In our Report of last year we mentioned that arrangements had been made to secure a half-yearly inspection by the stipendiary magistrates, of all estates on which immigrants are employed. Their first inspection was made in the summer of 1865. From their reports, which included the whole island, except the district of Flacq (where the stipendiary magistrate had been but recently appointed), it appeared that the number of arpens in sugar cultivation was 107,397.

No. employed

The number of immigrants employed, including women, was 52,973, besides whom there were 16,867 women on estates not employed, making a total of 69,840.

Quantity of sugar produced.

The amount of sugar produced was 1,711,842 cwt. or 85,592 tons.

Mortality.

The daily average of sick is stated to be 1,994 = 2·85 per cent. The deaths in the half year ending 31st December 1864 had been 994=1·42 per cent. The number of deserters during the half year had been 2,834, and the additional number of labourers whom the planters required was stated at 17,512. These returns, as regards the sanitary condition and mortality of the immigrants, may be considered satisfactory.

Treatment of immigrants.

In respect to their treatment on the estates the reports of the stipendiary magistrates show that as a general rule the immigrants are well treated;

Sunday labour.

compulsory Sunday labour, on which so much stress was laid, appears to have been rare, and in the few cases where it had been required it has been ordered to be discontinued.

Medical attendance.

On some estates the camps and hospitals were in bad order, and medical attendance insuffi-

cient. To remedy the latter defect an ordinance has been introduced into the legislature which, with some modifications, has since become law. We place a copy of this ordinance in the Appendix. The people's wages also were in some cases several months in arrear, the masters retaining them apparently as a means of preventing desertion. Although there was no risk of eventual loss the practice is evidently objectionable, and the magistrates have called on the masters to discontinue it. The new law, moreover, by disallowing complaints against absentee labourers, where wages are more than two months in arrear, will operate to prevent this practice in future. Desertion and absenteeism, as they always have been, and no doubt always will be, are still the prevailing offences of immigrants.

Wages. Appendix No. 37.

Desertion and Absenteeism.

Arrangements have been made for securing a better class of surgeons in ships conveying immigrants from India to Mauritius. With this view five competent medical men have been selected to take charge of emigrant ships between India and Mauritius, and have received permanent appointments for that purpose, at fixed salaries. This arrangement, which would come into operation during the present season, may be expected to have a beneficial effect on the health of immigrants on the voyage.

Appointment of permanent surgeons to Mauritius immigration service.

BRITISH GUIANA.

The number of immigrants under indenture in British Guiana on 1st January 1865 was 32,150; of whom there were:—

Immigrants under indentufe.

	Males.	Females.
Indians	17,888	6,732
Chinese	5,354	793
Africans	1,155	227
Portuguese	—	1
Total	24,397	7,753

To these are to be added:—

Indians	3,216
Chinese	1,691
Africans	42
Portuguese	13

introduced in the course of the year. The mortality among the immigrants varies considerably in the different districts, being highest in the county of Demerara, and lowest in the county of Essequibo. The rate of mortality during the last six months of 1864 was 2·2 on the whole number of immi-

Mortality amongst immigrants.

grants under indenture. In the first six months of 1865 it was 2·84. The increase was attributable to the number of new immigrants who arrived during the later period.

"Clarence," return Coolies by. Appendix No. 22.

In the month of September last the "Clarence" sailed from British Guiana, for Calcutta and Madras, with return emigrants. The number who embarked was 469, of whom 389 were adults, 63 children, between 1 and 10 years, and 17 infants. The immigration agent described them as for the most part a very fine body of people. The amount they carried back with them was 11,235*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, of which 10,817*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* belonged to the Calcutta coolies, and 418*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to the Madrassees. Excluding children, who cannot be supposed to have earned much, this amount was equal to 31*l.* 10*s.* 8¾*d.* for each Calcutta adult, and 10*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* for each Madras adult. In addition to this they carried away some jewellery on their persons, but rather less than usual. The "Clarence" arrived in India on the 30th December, having lost 34 of her passengers on the voyage, equal to 7·72 per cent. The greatest number of deaths occurred soon after passing the Cape of Good Hope, where the ship was caught in a violent storm which laid the seeds of disease in many of the older and feebler Indians.

Amount of savings deposited.

Mortality on the voyage.

No. of immigrants who entered into renewed indentures, and number who commuted their term of service.

During the year ending 30th June 1865, 5,920 immigrants entered into renewed indentures for five years, and received in bounties $291,800 for so doing. During the same period 1,190 immigrants paid the sum of $18,557 as commutation for further service under indenture, and 360 others gave notice of their intention to commute. The number who re-indentured themselves is evidence of the general contentment of the immigrants with their position as labourers on estates, while the number who paid commutation money shows with what facility the industrious may acquire the means of determining their own condition. A large proportion of those who paid commutation money are said to have been Chinese, whose object in doing so was to obtain the bounty on entering into fresh indentures for five years.

TRINIDAD.

Immigrants under indenture.

The number of immigrants under indenture in Trinidad at the end of 1864 was—

Indians - - - - -	9,787
Chinese - - - -	179
Total - - -	9,966

The number residing on estates, but not under indenture, was— No. on estates not under indenture.

Indians	5,974
Chinese	3
Total	5,977

In addition to whom there were in the orphan asylum at Tacarigua 60 Indian children. The whole number, therefore, in the colony was 16,003, among whom the deaths in 1864 were 341, equal to a mortality of 2·13 per cent.

The number of immigrants under indenture on 1st October 1865 was—

Indians	9,499
Chinese	380
Total	9,879

In addition to whom there were resident on estates—

Indians	5,077
Chinese	205
Total	5,282

Among the Indians 375 deaths had occurred during the year, being equal to a mortality of 2·5 per cent. The arrival of the Chinese was too recent to allow of any fair calculation of the rate of mortality among them. The proportion of Indian females to males resident on estates was rather more than 33 per cent.; the ratio of females to males of all ages was 38·8 per cent. The proportion of Chinese women to men introduced in 1864–65 was 45·61 per cent. During the season 1865–66 the women despatched from China to Trinidad were in the ratio of ·99 per cent. only to the men. The importance of the introduction of women is self-evident. Mortality among the Indians. Proportion of Chinese women to men introduced.

On 21st December last the "British Trident," which had been chartered by us for the service, sailed from Trinidad with 514 return emigrants for Calcutta. These immigrants may be divided into: "British Trident," return of Coolies by. Appendix No. 22.

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Those who had completed 10 years industrial residence	266	59	72	397
Those who had completed 5 years industrial residence, and paid for their own passages	55	21	1	77
Poor, invalids, and vagrants sent back at expense of the colony	33	7	—	40
Total	354	87	73	514

Amount savings.

	£	s.	d.
The total amount deposited by these emigrants for transmission to India was	9,700	0	0
The amount deposited with the surgeon of the ship in specie was	2,701	3	7
Total	12,401	3	7

besides a considerable amount of specie not deposited, and a profusion of silver chains, bangles, &c. Of the above amounts the sum of 9,700*l.* was paid in by 193 individuals, being equal to 50*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* each, and the specie 2,701*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* was deposited by 82 persons, being equal to 32*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* each, in addition to which 20 of these 82 persons paid their own passages, at the rate of 11*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* each.

Among the emigrants were a man, his wife, and seven children, of whom six had been born in Trinidad—and a man and his wife who originally emigrated to Trinidad in 1846—returned to Calcutta at the end of their five years industrial residence—came back to Trinidad in 1858 at their own expense, and returned a second time to Calcutta with 199*l.* in specie, and 20*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* in the Treasury. There was also a man who had served out one industrial service in Mauritius and another in British Guiana, and had returned to India from each with considerable sums of money, had been robbed of his money in Calcutta, and then emigrated to Trinidad, from which he was now again returning to Calcutta with ample means.

Inspection of estates on which immigrants are employed.

With a view to ensure full protection to immigrants an ordinance was passed last year, to enable the Government to appoint two inspectors to visit estates on which immigrants are employed with the same powers in regard to inspection as the law confers on the Agent General of Immigration. This ordinance, the utility of which cannot be questioned, has, we believe, been approved, and we place a copy of it in the Appendix.

Appendix No. 38.

ST. VINCENT, GRENADA, ST. LUCIA, ST. KITTS.

The condition of immigrants in the minor West India Colonies is in general very satisfactory. St. Vincent and Grenada have alone introduced any fresh immigrants in recent years, those namely by the "Countess of Ripon," the wreck of which off the east end of Barbados we have

already noticed. Previous to the arrival of those immigrants the number in St. Vincent under indenture was— Immigrants under indenture in St. Vincent and Grenada.

Indians	559
Portuguese	80
Africans	80
Total	719

In Grenada there were—

Indians	1,810
Africans	239
Total	2,049

In St. Vincent the number of deaths during the half year ending 30th June last (the latest return we have received) had been 12, equal to 1·66 per cent. for the half year, or 3·32 for the year. The people are described as well conducted, as improving as labourers, and consequently increasing their earnings, and as beginning to profit by the religious instructions imparted to them. The indentures of a considerable number having expired in the spring, all except five, had reindentured themselves to the same estates, and even the five who refused to be reindentured continued to work as before. Mortality.

In Grenada the number of deaths in 1864 (we have no later returns) was 49, equal to 2·39 per cent., the number of births 70, equal to 3·41 per cent. on the number of immigrants. The immigrants were well conducted, the amount of crime among them very small, the most serious offence having been "cutting and wounding," of which three cases had occurred. Considerable efforts are said to be made by the Scotch church in the parish of St. Patrick to promote the religious education of the Indians, and with that view two religious services had been held in Hindoostanee, with which it is said the Indians were much pleased.

In St. Lucia the number of immigrants on estates on 30th June last was— Immigrants on estates in St. Lucia.

Indians	1,237
Africans	192
Total	1,429

The deaths among them during the half year had been only 12, equal to a mortality of ·83 per cent. for the half year, and Mortality.

1·66 per cent. for the year. The births among them during the same period had been 16. A few had emigrated during the half year to St. Vincent and Trinidad, either to join friends or in search of higher wages. The people had been well conducted, the principal offences brought before the magistrates being unauthorized absence and assault. Only a few of the Indians were still under indentures, and the indentures of the whole will expire in February 1867.

Immigrants under indenture, St. Kitts.

In St. Kitts there were under indenture at the end of 1864—

Indians - - - - -	235
Portuguese - - - -	233
Africans - - - -	215
Total - - -	683

Mortality.

No return is given of the mortality among them, but they are said by the Administrator of the Government to be well treated, their houses and hospital accommodation to be good, and that there has been little sickness among them. He states that on visiting estates he announced that he was ready to receive complaints, but that few were made, and those of a very trivial nature. The people, he adds, are generally contented and healthy, and the Indians, though diminutive, and wanting in muscular development, do their work neatly and well. The best imported labourers are, he adds, the Portuguese.

Indian Immigrants in Mauritius and West Indies.

The following table gives the best information in our possession as to the number of Indian immigrants now in Mauritius and the West Indies. The returns, however, in some of the West India Colonies are so defective that they cannot be relied on.

Colony.	Number.
Mauritius - -	245,700
Jamaica - -	4,635
British Guiana - -	27,836
Trinidad - -	14,576
St. Lucia - -	1,237
St. Vincent - -	1,810
Grenada - - -	559
St. Kitts - - -	235
Total - -	296,588

CEYLON.

But besides the Indians who emigrate to Mauritius and the West Indies, large numbers emigrate every year from the southern districts of India to Ceylon. Formerly the bulk of these Indians crossed at the Gulf of Manaar and travelled by land from Manaar to the Central and Southern Districts. Great suffering and mortality occurred among them on the journey, and the local government took steps in consequence to improve the route by repairing the sheds at the halting places, sinking wells, and establishing hospitals with proper medical attendants. Steps were also taken to facilitate the conveyance of emigrants by steam vessels direct from the coast of India to Colombo and other ports in Ceylon; and Ordinances were passed to regulate the carriage of emigrants by such vessels.

Immigration from the South of India.

Our information as to the number and condition of Indian immigrants in Ceylon is at present imperfect, but the Governor has been directed to furnish returns which will hereafter supply full information on the subject. In the meantime we print in the Appendix an Ordinance passed in 1865 by the Legislature of Ceylon to consolidate and amend the law relating to servants, &c., under contracts of service.

Ordinance to consolidate and amend law relating to servants &c. Appendix No. 39.

BAHAMAS.

In former Reports we have alluded to the impulse given to trade and agriculture in the Bahama Islands by the civil war in the United States of America. Among other effects it has led to the establishment by certain persons in New York, of a company styled "The American Cotton Company," who have rented a tract of upwards of 1,000 acres on Long Island, and have introduced from New York labourers and steam machinery. The cultivation of cotton has also been undertaken to a considerable extent in that island by private landowners, and it is believed that the land now under cultivation in cotton is not less than 1,200 acres. The description of cotton principally cultivated is the "pure white Georgia," which is preferred to the Sea Island as bearing more freely and enduring longer. The company are willing to "gin" the cotton of private cultivators at a charge of 1½*d.* per lb. The quantity shipped from Long Island had amounted in one fortnight to 100 bales, of 250lbs. each, and would have been more if there had been shipping to take it. A lot sold in the London market is said to have realized 1*s.* 11½*d.* per lb. This must be admitted to be very satisfactory.

Cultivation of cotton.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Land revenue.

The Land Revenue of New South Wales for the years 1864 and 1865 respectively is given as follows in the Government Gazette of that colony:—

	1864.			1865.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Land sales	112,719	4	9	172,271	6	10
Balances of Conditional Purchases	—			34,393	17	1
Interest on balances of Conditional Purchases	—			6,548	11	7
Rent and Assessment on Pastoral Runs	180,351	8	3	304,776	8	10
Quit Rents	434	11	10	689	1	8
Survey of Land	13	5	0	—		
Licenses to cut Timber, &c. on Crown Lands	2,228	5	0	2,980	4	0
Mineral Leases	927	11	6	574	0	0
Miscellaneous Services	1,188	17	6	1,301	10	0
Total	297,863	3	10	523,535	0	0

Gold revenue.

The Revenue derived gold during the same periods was:—

	1864.			1865.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Duty on Gold	21,146	16	3	20,462	17	0
Fees for escort and conveyance of Gold, &c.	5,413	10	9	10,413	6	2
Leases of Auriferous Lands	1,075	0	0	875	0	0
Miners' Rights	7,226	5	0	6,739	10	0
Business Licenses	961	10	0	851	0	0
Total	35,823	2	0	39,341	13	2

Assisted immigration.

The result is an increase in 1865 of 229,190*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* The total of the ordinary revenue of the colony in 1865 was 1,759,348*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* The total ordinary expenditure 1,738,693*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*

The number of assisted emigrants who arrived in New South Wales in the year 1864, is stated in the Report of the Emigration Agent, printed by order of the Legislative Assembly, to have been 3,977 of whom, were

English	731
Scotch	278
Irish	2,946
From other countries	22
	3,977

Of these there were:—

Roman Catholics	2,352
Church of England	1,080
„ Scotland	383
Wesleyans	136
Other Protestants	19
Other persuasions	7
	3,977

The mortality on the voyage had been at the rate of ·7 or less than ¾ of 1 per cent. The arrangements on board the ships which were chartered and despatched by us are spoken of in terms of gratifying eulogy. The total arrivals in the colony, exclusive of Chinese, were 20,589; the total departures, 16,404; leaving a gain by immigration of 4,185. The number of Chinese who arrived during the year was 84, the number who left 1,044. Mortality on the voyage. Immigration and emigration.

The population of the colony on 31 December 1864, was 392,589, being an increase as compared with 1863 of 13,655. The number of marriages was 3,480, of births 16,881, of deaths 6,445. Both marriages and births showed an increase as compared with 1863, but in the deaths there was a decrease. The colony had been unusually healthy during the year. Population.

The trade of the colony was in a very prosperous condition, the exports and imports showing a considerable increase as compared with the previous year. The amounts were:— Imports. Exports.

	Exports.	Imports.
1863	£ 8,319,576	£ 6,936,839
1864	9,836,042	8,117,217
Increase	1.516,466	1,180,378

The imports were at the rate of 25*l.* 9*s.* 9¼*d.* per head of the mean population of the colony during the year, the exports at the rate of 21*l.* 0*s.* 8¼. The most valuable of the exports, were:— Gold. Wool.

Gold	£ 2,952,471
Wool	1,628,493

In both there was a considerable increase as compared with 1863.

The extent of land in the hands of settlers (exclusive of that held for pastoral purposes) is stated to be 7,545,117 acres of which 3,975,148 acres are freehold and 3,569,969 acres leasehold. The extent of land in cultivation is 321,526 acres, Lands in hands of settlers and under cultivation.

Cultivation of cotton and the vine.

the enclosed land not in cultivation 1,742,128, the unenclosed land 5,481,463 acres. The cultivation both of cotton and the vine was largely on the increase, the produce of the former having increased from 1,600 lbs. in 1863 to 29,012 lbs. in 1864, The area of vine cultivation had increased from 880¼ acres in 1863 to 945¼ acres in 1864.

QUEENSLAND.

Land sales.

The extent of land sold in Queensland in 1864 was 139,814 acres, the extent granted 2,311 acres, the extent leased 6,629 acres, making a total of 148,754 acres. Of the land sold 41,194 acres were sold by auction, and 98,619 acres by private contract. The amount realized for the former was 110,996*l.*, for the latter 99,729*l.* The extent of land under cultivation was 12,006 acres.

The trade of the colony was increasing rapidly, the value of the exports and imports, having been :—

Imports. Exports.

	Exports.	Imports.
1863 - -	£ 888,381	£ 1,713,263
1864 - -	1,247,054	2,267,954
Increase -	£ 358,673	£ 554,691

Population.

The population is said by the Governor to have increased from less than 25,000 in 1859 to nearly 90,000 in September 1865. The number of cattle in the colony was 882,073, and of sheep 5,665,334. The revenue had risen from 390,823*l.* in 1863 to 502,456*l.* in 1864, with a considerable excess over the expenditure. The public debt of the colony amounted to 548,800*l.*, while the debentures authorized to be issued, but still unsold, amounted to 1,301,436*l.*

No. of cattle in the Colony.

Revenue.

Public debt of the Colony.

Establishment of town of Burketown, near shores of Gulf of Carpentaria.

A township had been established near the shores of the Gulf of Carpentaria, being the first settlement made in that region, to which the Governor had given the name of Burketown, in honour of the unfortunate explorer who lost his life in Australia in 1861. The district in the neighbourhood of the township is said to be rapidly filling up with pastoral settlers, who drive their stock overland from the older districts of the colony.

Renewal of search after Dr. Leichhardt.

In the month of August last an expedition was to start from Queensland to renew the search after Leichhardt and his companions, who are supposed to have perished in the interior of Australia as far back as the year 1848. The funds for this expedition had been provided principally by the colony of Queensland, assisted by contributions from Victoria and South Australia, and by private subscriptions. The intention was to proceed to the Flinders, where the last

traces of Leichhardt had been observed, and to be guided by circumstances as to the course to be subsequently pursued.

Progress and position of Colony.

In respect to the general progress of the colony we cannot, perhaps, do better than add an extract of the speech with which, on the 14th September last, the Governor closed the session of the Legislature.

"I feel much satisfaction," he says, "in renewing on the "present occasion the congratulations on the rapid but "solid progress of this colony which I have now been "enabled to address to you in closing the sessions of six "successive years. Since the establishment of Queensland "in December 1859, our European population has increased "from less than 25,000 to nearly 90,000, that is, it has "been augmented nearly fourfold, while our revenue and "our trade (including imports and exports) have been more "than trebled. The other chief elements of material "prosperity have advanced in almost equal proportion. "During that same short period cotton, sugar, and tobacco "have been added to our list of staple products. A line of "new ports has been opened along our eastern seaboard, "from Keppel Bay to Cape York, a distance of 1,000 miles, "while pastoral occupation has spread over an additional "area at least four times larger than the area of the United "Kingdom. In 1859, our settlers had hardly advanced "beyond the Darling Downs to the west or beyond Rock-"hampton to the north. Now, in 1865, there are stations "700 miles to the west of Brisbane, and 800 miles "to the north of Rockhampton. These facts derived "from the official statistics cannot fail to be interest-"ing and instructive to our fellow-countrymen at home, "while they must be to you, as they are to me, a subject "of honest pride and of devout thankfulness."

VICTORIA.

We have received no returns of the extent of land sold or leased in Victoria in the year 1864.

Gold fields.

The following are the returns from the gold fields for the first three quarters of 1865.

Mining Leases.

The number of mining leases sanctioned, and the amount of capital and minimum number of men to be employed in working them was:—

——	Leases.	Area.	Rent.	Capital.	Workmen.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	
1st Quarter	141	2,394 2 27	5,968 19 8	399,910	1,980
2nd "	210	4,261 0 35	10,528 13 1	1,000,250	3,400
3rd "	318	6,958 2 6	16,572 4 2	1,562,000	4,759
Total	669	13,614 1 28	33,069 16 10	2,962,160	10,139

and licences.

The number of licences granted to search for any mineral or metal other than gold was:—

	Licences.	Extent.	Amount.
		A. P. R.	£. s. d.
1st Quarter	5	1,377 3 11	18 5 0
2nd „	17	8,446 0 0	60 0 0
3rd „	5	3,152 0 0	30 0 0
Total	27	12,975 3 11	108 5 0

The number of water-right licences granted for gold mining purposes was:—

	Licences.	Area.	Rent.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.
1st Quarter	15	—	90 0 0
2nd „	3	—	14 10 0
3rd „	17	453 1 0	716 0 0
Total	35	453 1 0	820 10 0

Population on gold fields.

The estimated population on the gold fields on the 30th September last was:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Europeans	117,928	41,842	64,838	224,608
Chinese	29,266	1	50	29,317
Total	147,194	41,843	64,888	253,925

Amendment of Land Act, 1862. Appendix No. 40.

In their session in the early part of last year the Legislature of Victoria passed an Act of which we print a copy in the Appendix entitled "An Act to amend the Land Act, 1862." The Land Act 1862 made provision for the sale of agricultural lands by selection, but limited the quantity to be so sold to any individual within 12 months to 640 acres. This limitation was extensively evaded and the sales were consequently stopped. By the Act of 1865 agricultural land must in the first instance be taken on lease at 2*s.* an acre in sections of not less than 40 nor more than 640 acres, but may be bought on certain conditions at any time within seven years at 1*l.* an acre. At the end of seven years if not bought, the land with all improvements on it becomes forfeited. The conditions of the lease are:—

1st. That it should not be assigned within three years, nor until certain improvements have been made.

2nd. That improvements to the extent of 1*l.* per acre, shall be made within two years.

3rd. That when these improvements have been made, the lessee may require the land to be put up to auction at an upset price of 1*l.* per acre plus the value of his improvements, the latter to be paid to him if he is outbid.

4th. That if the lessee reside three years and make the stipulated improvements, he may purchase the land at 1*l.* per acre without auction.

The following is the quantity of land disposed of in Victoria up to 23rd October 1865, and its average price :— Quantity of land disposed of in Colony up to October 1865.

	Acres.	Average Price per Acre.	£	s.	d.
By Auction previous to Land Act, 1860	3,733,566		1	9	0
„ Auction and selection under „ „	798,242	Auct.	1	3	6
		Selecn.	1	0	11
„ Selection under Land Act, 1862 -	1,423,235			16	4½
„ „ „ Amending Act, 1865	1,670,739		1	4	6⅔
Total -	7,625,782				

To carry the Act of 1865 into operation, 29 land offices have been established in the Colony ; 188 agricultural areas, comprising 3,251,292 acres, have been proclaimed open for settlement, of which 1,670,739 have been taken up, 551,416 have been withdrawn as probably auriferous, and 1,028,885 remained open for selection in October last.

With a view to facilitate the acquisition of land the Government is empowered to subdivide leases and to grant separate leases to each occupant. The number of leases so subdivided has been 133, the number of subleases granted 279; the extent of land comprised in these subleases 53,901 acres, or an average of 193¼ acres each. But to defeat attempts of individuals fraudulently to obtain more land than the Act allows, the Land Board is empowered to disallow applications at any time within 30 days of their receipt. This power had been exercised in 241 cases.

Claims arising from "Rural Store Licences" issued under the Act of 1862, and from the right of pre-emption of homesteads, were under investigation, the former, to the extent of probably 15,000 acres, valued at 20,000*l.*, the latter, to the extent of 7,450 acres, valued at 9,100*l.* Arrangements were also in progress for leasing for residence and cultivation plots not exceeding 20 acres on or near the gold fields. The number of applications for such plots had been 2,800, of which the number recommended for approval was about 1,600. The

extent of land comprised within these leases will probably be 25,000 acres, the rent about 6,400*l.* per annum.

As regards actual settlement it is considered that the operation of the Act of 1865 has been far more beneficial than the operation of previous systems. Of the 3,733,566 acres alienated before 1860, almost the whole is said to have been occupied solely for the purpose of pasture; of 1,833,000 alienated by selection under the Acts of 1860–62, 1,600,000 are held by pastoral tenants; and are said to be "to this day untouched by the plough;" while of the land alienated under the Act of 1865 three-fourths, representing upwards of 1,000,000 acres, have been taken by persons intending to settle. The Land Act it is said is working as satisfactorily as can reasonably be expected, and will be the means of settling within a short time all who desire to establish themselves on land in the colony.

The conclusion that the Act is working well is reasonable. The principal thing to be apprehended is that the acquisition of land in small plots has been made so easy that those who ought to be labourers will be tempted to take land on their own account, and that good labourers will thus be turned into bad farmers. That, however, is so obvious a risk, that the Colonial Legislature must have been well aware of it when they passed the Act, and must therefore have considered it less essential than it is generally considered in this country. Time alone can show whether this result will follow or whether in Victoria, as in some countries in Europe, facility in acquiring land may not give birth to a class of peasant proprietors as remarkable for their industry and intelligence as for their good conduct, loyalty, and attachment to their country.

Consolidation of law relating to passengers, &c.

Amendment of laws affecting Chinese immigrants.

The legislature of Victoria also passed two Acts relating to immigration, entitled respectively, "An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Passengers, Harbours, and Navigation," and "An Act to amend the Laws affecting the Chinese immigrating into or resident in Victoria."

The first is simply a Consolidation Act. It repeals 12 Acts wholly or partially, and re-enacts their provisions with some omissions and slight modifications which appear unobjectionable. The repealed Acts were for the most part founded on English laws of the like nature.

The other Act repeals the Chinese Immigration Statute, 1864, and re-enacts it with the following omissions, viz., (1.) The tax of 10*l.* on the master of vessels bringing male Chinese into the Colony; (2.) The tax of 4*l.* on Chinese entering the Colony in any other way than on board a ship; and (3.) The limitation in passenger ships of one passenger

to every 10 tons of the ship's tonnage if any of such passengers were male Chinese.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Land sales.

The sales of land in South Australia in 1864 were as follows:—

	Extent. A.	R.	P.	Average price per acre. £	s.	d.
Town lands -	46	3	9	- 27	5	10
Special country lots	4,194	2	0	- 1	1	$9\frac{1}{10}$
Country sections -	131,886	2	25	- 1	5	$9\frac{1}{10}$
Country lands -	88,043	0	0	- 1	0	$4\frac{3}{10}$

The total amount realized from sales was 265,441*l.* 5*s.* As compared with 1863, there was a great decrease in the sale of town lots and special country lands, but a great increase in that of country sections and country lands. The increase in the amount realized was upwards of 46 per cent.

Land leased for pasturage purposes.

The extent of land leased for pasturage was 3,736 square miles, at a rental of 27,523*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, and the land let on mineral leases was 1,742 acres. The whole land revenue received during the year was:—

Land revenue.

	£	s.	d.
From sales - - -	256,672	18	0
From pasturage leases -	62,098	0	0
From mineral leases, timber and gold licences, &c. -	18,198	18	5
	£ 336,969	16	5

Quantity of land sold to March 1865.

The quantity of land sold in the colony up to 31st March 1865 was 2,893,814 acres; the quantity enclosed was 3,499,098 acres, of which 587,775 acres were under cultivation, and 2,911,323 uncultivated.

Population.

The population of the colony on 31st December 1864 was estimated at 147,341, of whom 75,888 were males and 71,453 females. The estimated increase during the year was 6,925 souls, of whom 3,282 were from the excess of immigration over emigration.

Northern Territory. Settlement at Adams Bay.

In former reports we have explained the steps that had been taken for forming a settlement in the northern district of the colony at Adams Bay. At the head of the settlement was placed Mr. Finniss, and he selected as a site for the chief Town a spot near Escape Cliffs, at which he said he had found ample supplies of excellent water at a depth of 24

feet. Some doubts were from the first entertained at Adelaide as to the wisdom of Mr. Finniss' proceedings which subsequent events have tended rather to confirm than remove. The land in the neighbourhood of Escape Cliffs, is described by some of the principal settlers there as "of the "most worthless description, being principally scrub, sand, "and swamp, utterly unfit for arable or pastoral purposes." They therefore protested in strong terms against the establishment of the chief town at that place, and urged a further exploration of the country as far as the Victoria River. The result has been the recall of Mr. Finniss by the Government of South Australia, and the appointment of Mr. Manton in his place, with instructions to despatch an officer to explore the country. The majority of the settlers had also returned to Adelaide. In the meantime the selection of the site of the chief town has been suspended, and the most recent despatches hold out an expectation that, after all, the country will be found well adapted for pastoral settlers.

Selection of site of chief town suspended.

Connected with the settlement was an undertaking of so extraordinary a nature that we may be allowed to notice it here. Some of the settlers, irritated and disgusted at the ill success of the settlement determined to quit it at all hazards and without delay. Having no other means of doing so, they embarked to the number of seven in a small boat 23½ feet long, 6 feet wide, and 2 feet deep. Washboards were added and decking, and tarpaulin on the bows and stern, and with no other provisions than 200 lbs. of bread and biscuit, some cheese, a few tins of preserved beef and about 70 gallons of water, these seven adventurers prepared to find their way back to the inhabited parts of the continent. They left Adams Bay on the 7th May and on the 29th reached Camden Harbour, where they obtained fresh provisions. On the 3rd June they resumed their voyage, and on the 19th, after having narrowly escaped being swamped in a gale of wind, they reached Nichol Bay, which they left on the 23rd without having discovered the West Australian Settlement. On the 8th July they reached Champion Bay in Western Australia, having thus accomplished a voyage of 1,600 miles. Such a voyage in such a vessel is we believe unprecedented.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Land sales.

The land sold and the revenue derived from land in Western Australia during the year 1865 was:—

	No. of Lots.	Acreage.	Amount realized.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.
Town lands - -	116	75 1 21	793 12 0
Suburban do. - -	60	281 2 10	375 9 6
Country lots - -	89	7,564 3 0	2,379* 7 6
Pastoral leases and licences	1878	†9,093,331 2 0	11,726 0 10
Miscellaneous receipts -	—	——	606 3 6
TOTAL -	2143	9,101,253 0 31	15,880 13 4

* Exclusive of 1,544*l.* 10*s.* paid by remission.
† Exclusive of 3,250,000 acres in 35 free licences.

Immigration and emigration.

The number of immigrants who arrived in the colony during the year from all quarters was 1268, the number who left was 836, the increase by immigration was therefore 432. But as the number of convicts despatched to the colony was 559, and of immigrants sent out by us 136, making together 695, it follows that a considerable number of those resident in the colony at the beginning of 1865 must have left it during the year.

Northern Districts.

In our report of last year we explained the steps which had been taken for opening up and settling the country in the northern districts of the colony. With this view an expedition was despatched in March 1864 to the Glenelg River, and on their favourable report associations were formed to occupy and stock land in Roebuck Bay, in the neighbourhood of Nichol Bay, and at Camden Harbour. To Roebuck Bay 12 men with 800 sheep and 6 horses were despatched, to Nichol Bay, 38 men and 5,010 head of cattle and sheep; and to Camden Harbour, 120 men, 5,000 sheep, and 34 horses. In consequence of these settlements a stipendiary magistrate was appointed to the district by the Governor and despatched to Camden Harbour.

Camden Harbour settlement abandoned.

Unfortunately Camden Harbour failed to realize the expectations that had been formed of it. The land was found to be rugged and stony, the grasses dry, hard, and innutritious; the country was infested with blow-flies which attacked and injured the wool of the sheep, and the heat was intense. The result was that three of the settlers died of sunstroke immediately after landing, and that before the end of three months out of 4,500 sheep landed not 1,000 were alive, and those in a very feeble state, and of 34 horses only 26 remained. Camden Harbour was consequently abandoned, and the settlers brought away. It was contemplated to form a new settlement for them in the neighbourhood of Nichol Bay, and to extend for a twelvemonth, from the formation of

Proposed settlements at Nichol

and Roebuck Bays.

the new settlement, the exceptional privileges for the purchase of land offered them at Camden Harbour. We have not yet heard whether the result of the explorations of the country at Nichol Bay has been sufficiently favourable to justify the formation of a settlement in that district. Our information respecting the settlement at Roebuck Bay is also too scanty to allow us to form any opinion as to the ultimate success of the settlers there.

TASMANIA.

Land sales.

The sales of land in Tasmania during the year 1864 were,—

	A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
Town and suburban allotments - -	1,273	0	$4\frac{3}{40}$	7,546	6	0
Country lots - -	140,108	0	37	108,250	11	11
	141,381	1	$1\frac{3}{40}$	£115,796	17	11

Number of acres granted and ungranted in Colony.

Land held under depasturing licences.

Land under cultivation.

Imports.

Exports.

The whole number of acres granted in the colony is stated at 3,555,191; the quantity still ungranted at 13,222,809. The extent of land held under depasturing licences is 2,391,953 acres; the rental, 12,180*l.* 7*s.* The extent of land in cultivation was in 1863, 267,173 acres; in 1864, 252, 164, showing a decrease in the latter year of 15,009 acres. The imports and exports during the two years were—

	Imports.	Exports.
1863 - -	£902,940	£999,511
1864 - -	908,265	975,730

Population.

The estimated population was on—

31st Dec. 1863 - -	91,519
31st Dec. 1864 - -	93,307
Increase - -	1,788

Immigration.

Emigration.

The arrivals in the colony during the year were - - -	3,711
The departures - - -	3,521
Difference - - -	190

Amendment of Waste Lands Act, 1863.

In their session of 1865 the Legislature of Tasmania passed an Act "to further amend the Waste Lands Act, 1863." This Act provides facilities for the settlement of

associations of agriculturists; for the acquisition of lands for public works, for the clearing of such lands for the purposes of the works, and for compensating the owners or occupiers; and for the proclamation of "agricultural areas" and their division into lots, and lease by tender for terms of 21 years at rents of not less than 1*s.* an acre. We place a copy of this Act in the Appendix.

Appendix No. 41.

NEW ZEALAND.

We have no return of the quantity of land sold in New Zealand in the year 1864, nor of the revenue derived from it; but it appears, by the census taken in December of that year, that the extent of land fenced had increased from 409,473 acres in 1861 to 1,070,203 acres in 1864, being equal to an increase of 161·36 per cent., while the extent under crop had increased from 226,500 acres in 1861 to 381,526 acres in 1864. The European population, exclusive of military, had increased during the same period from 98,971 to 171,931, being an increase of 73·71 per cent. The males had increased in a somewhat greater proportion than the females, and the disparity between the sexes is very large, the males being 106,479, the females only 65,452. The number of horned cattle in the islands on 31st December 1864 was 249,021, of sheep 4,945,473. The quantity of gold exported from the colony from 30th September 1864 to 30th September 1865 was 478,071 oz., of the value of 1,854,000*l.*; the total quantity exported from 1st April 1857 to 30th September 1865 was 2,134,027 oz., of the value of 8,263,000*l.* Of this 1,844,784 oz., of the value of 7,148,540*l.*, had been obtained in Otago, and 133,573 oz., of the value of 523,186*l.*, in Canterbury.

Extent of land fenced.

Increase of European population.

Proportion of males to females.

Number of horned cattle in Colony.

Quantity of gold exported.

CANADA.

The number of immigrants who arrived in Canada in 1865, by the route of the St. Lawrence, was 21,355, being an increase, as compared with 1864, of 2,208. There were—

Immigration.

Cabin passengers - - -	1,560
Steerage do. - - -	19,795
	21,355

Immigrants conveyed in steam and sailing vessels.

Of these there sailed from—

	In Steam Ships.	In Sailing Ships.
English ports	9,231	69
Irish do.	4,626	56
Scotch do.	2,583	21
German do.	—	1,413
Swedish, &c. do.	—	3,394
Other countries	—	12
	16,440	4,965

Mortality.

The number of deaths among the 1,644 emigrants who left the United Kingdom in steamships was 7 = ·04 per cent. among the 146 who went in sailing ships there were no deaths. Among the 1,413 emigrants from German ports there were 29 deaths, = 2 per cent., and among the 3,394 from Swedish and Norse ports, 14 deaths = ·41 per cent. The average length of voyage of the steamers from England (which called at Irish ports) was 13 days, from Scotland, 16 days. Of sailing vessels the average voyage was from—

Average length of voyage of steam and sailing vessels.

England	35 days.
Ireland	34 „
Scotland	36 „
Germany	36 „
Norway and Sweden	42 „
Other countries	48 „

The Report from the emigration agent at Quebec, which is generally received before this time, has not yet reached our hands. We are, therefore, unable to state in what way the emigrants who arrived in the St. Lawrence have distributed themselves; how many have merely passed through Canada, or how many have become permanent settlers there. Neither are we able to state what number of emigrants have entered the province from the United States by the Niagara frontier, or at other points. During the last two years the numbers who entered the colony from the United States exceeded, according to the calculations of the emigration agents, the number who left it. If that was the case during 1865 the addition to the population of the colony by immigration would not be inconsiderable.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Immigration.

During the year 1865 there arrived at the port of St. John 1,456 passengers; of whom 1,212 were conveyed

in steam vessels and 244 in sailing ships. The great majority of these passengers appear from the passenger lists to have taken passage in the first instance for New York, and are therefore not included in the return of emigration to New Brunswick in Appendix No. 3. Of the whole number there were from—

England	41
Scotland	1,217
Ireland	198
	1,456

No deaths are reported, but it is said that for the first time in several years all the passengers arrived in good health, and not a single person was landed at the quarantine station, a result which the immigration agent attributes to the careful superintendence bestowed on the vessels by the emigration officers at the port of departure. Mortality.

It is believed that of the number who arrived at least 500 have remained in the colony with the intention of settling there. The immigration agent states that arrangements have been made for keeping a record of farms and farming lands for sale, so as to enable purchasers to ascertain without difficulty where they can meet with what they seek, a measure which cannot fail to be very useful to immigrants with some capital. Farms and farming lands for sale in the Colony.

NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND.

The emigration to these colonies in 1865 was very small, viz., to— Immigration.

Nova Scotia	336
Newfoundland	32
Prince Edward Island	2
	370

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

We are not aware of any emigrants having proceeded direct from the United Kingdom to British Columbia in 1865. There was no doubt an influx of immigrants from

neighbouring countries, but we have no return of the numbers.

Ordinance to amend and consolidate the gold mining laws.

In their session in the spring of 1865 the Legislature of British Columbia passed an ordinance to amend and consolidate the gold mining laws. This ordinance is so long that we do not print it in the Appendix. It is rather a re-arrangement of the various proclamations existing on the subject than the enactment of a new law, and the great bulk of it consists of minute regulations relating to the establishment of miners' rights, and the manner of working mines. It provides for the appointment of gold commissioners and the establishment of miners' courts, in which the commissioner is to preside. It gives the commissioner power to decide all cases brought before him, without a jury, and to enforce his decisions in the same manner as a judge of the supreme court. But in cases exceeding 5*l.* in value it allows an appeal to the supreme court. In respect to miners it provides that every person over 16 years of age shall be entitled to hold a claim; that a miner's certificate shall be for either one or three years, at a fee of 1*l.* for each year; that three days, but not more, shall be allowed for the renewal of an expired certificate; and that during the currency of the certificate every free miner shall have a right to enter a mine on any unoccupied crown lands. Miner's "locating" claims are bound to register them within three days, if within 10 miles of the office, with an allowance of one day additional for each additional 10 miles distance. Claims are to be registered annually. In case of dispute priority of registration is to give primâ facie a title. Transfers of claims are to be by written documents registered with the gold commissioner. A miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and one quartz, and one other claim by pre-emption. He may also hold a claim on each hill, creek, or ravine, provided they be not less than 10 miles apart. Adjacent claim holders may be allowed by the gold commissioners an entry into a claim, if absolutely necessary to the working of their own claims, upon such terms as may appear reasonable to the commissioners. Claims unworked for 72 hours, excluding Sundays and holidays, are, except sickness or reasonable cause be shown, to be considered abandoned. The size of claims, and the mode of working them according to the features of the country is prescribed, and provision is made for the drainage of mines. Mining partnerships are recognized, and limited liability upon the cost-book system is provided for. The commissioner is empowered to grant leases for a period not exceeding 10 years, of extents varying according to the nature of the land.

Such leases to be understood to contain a reservation of the rights of the Crown, and of rights of way and water to the public; and also to contain a covenant by the lessee to work the mine in a "mine-like-way." The commissioner is also authorized to give a right for a term not exceeding five years, to divert any creek, stream, or lake, and regulations are made to secure the rights of others, and to provide for the settling disputes. The size of ditches, and rules for measuring the water are laid down, and also the mode of compensation for damage done to ditches or water-courses in the construction of roads or other works, and for damage done by the giving way of ditches or water privileges. The commissioner is empowered, on the requisition of not less than 101 free miners in a district, to constitute a "mining board" to consist of not less than six, nor more than twelve, miners of the district, elected by the votes of the miners. The board is to have power to make byelaws to be approved by the gold commissioners, but the governor is empowered by an order under the public seal at any time to dissolve any mining board. Lastly, provision is made for enforcing penalties for infractions of the law; but rights acquired previous to its enactment are not to be affected by it.

It might, perhaps, have been considered that a large portion of this ordinance, dealing as it does with minute and variable details, would have been more conveniently promulgated in the shape of regulations by the governor if the Legislature had conferred upon him the powers to make such regulations. This would have allowed of the more easy revision and alteration of such as in so new a state of things must constantly require reconsideration. At the same time the local authorities must, no doubt, be considered the best judges of the form in which a law of this kind should be framed, and as the convenience of regulations is self-evident, there were, we presume, objections to that course of proceeding which do not occur to us.

Ordinance for regulating the acquisition of land.

Appendix No. 42.

The Legislature also passed an ordinance, of which we print a copy in the Appendix, to regulate the acquisition of land. By this Act a difference is made in the mode of dealing with surveyed and unsurveyed country lands. The former can only be acquired by purchase at auction, or if not sold at auction by private contract at the upset price fixed in the ordinance, viz., 4*s.* 2*d.*, an acre. The latter may be acquired by what is termed preemption. Under this system any person may take possession of any unsurveyed, unoccupied, and unreserved country land, not exceeding 160 acres, and not being the site or proposed site of a town, or auriferous land, or an Indian reserve, provided he first

obtains a licence for the purpose from the magistrate of the district, and on payment of a fee of 8*s.* 4*d.* the magistrate is to record the claim, and grant a "Record Certificate," which is a bar to all previous claims to the same land. When the Government survey extends to the land thus "pre-empted," the claimant, his heirs or devisees, or (if he shall have obtained from the stipendiary magistrate of the district a certificate that he has made permanent improvements thereon to the value of 10*s.* an acre,) his assigns become entitled, if there has been a continuous occupation of the land, to purchase it at 4*s.* 2*d.* per acre. A pre-emptor may also pre-empt an additional tract, not exceeding 480 acres of contiguous land upon payment of 2*s.* 1*d.* an acre, leaving the remaining 2*s.* 1*d.* to be paid when the land is surveyed. Provision is made for the case of disputed claims, and the right to pre-empt is confined to British subjects, and to those aliens who may have taken the oath of allegiance. Aliens who have not taken that oath can purchase but cannot "pre-empt" lands.

This ordinance is in the main substantially the same as the former law, "The Pre-emption Consolidated Act, 1861," which it repeals; but new provisions are introduced for regulating the mode in which the right to appropriate water for irrigation and other purposes is acquired, and for enabling the Governor in his discretion to grant pastoral leases to bonâ fide pre-emptors or purchasers, and to issue timber cutting licences. The ordinance fixes no limit to the term of the pastoral leases that may be granted, but it makes them subject, without compensation, to the right of reserve, and of pre-emption and purchase by any person during the term, and to the condition of being properly stocked within six months, as the stipendiary magistrate may direct.

As the granting of pastoral leases is in the discretion of the Governor he has been instructed to limit the term to be granted to seven years, and he has also been desired not to exercise the power of making free grants conferred on him by the 55th section of the order, without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State.

LABUAN.

Modifications of coal lease granted to Labuan Coal Company.

In the Appendix to our Report for 1864 we printed a copy of the lease then recently granted to the Labuan Coal Company for raising coal in that island. The operations of the company during the two years that have since elapsed were not so successful as might have been hoped, and they

applied for some modification in the terms of their lease. Their application has been acceded to and a new lease has been granted to them (and the China Steam Shipping Company, with which they have amalgamated), a copy of which we print in the Appendix. The principal alterations are, that instead of paying a royalty on all coal raised, they are in future to pay a rent of 300*l.* a year, and a royalty of 6*d.* per ton on all coal beyond 12,000 tons sold or disposed of for value before 25th December 1870, and of 1*s.* per ton for all beyond 6,000 tons after that date. They are also to be allowed to raise ironstone, fireclay, freestone, and petroleum on payment of certain royalties, and to cut timber for their own use or for any other purpose, on condition that they keep the land from which such timber is cut free of underwood and jungle. And in consideration of their making a railway from their coal pits to the shipping place and introducing settlers, they are to be allowed free grants of land along the course of their railway to the extent of five acres for every labourer introduced, not, however, to exceed 640 acres for each mile of railway. Appendix No. 4.

We have, &c.,
T. W. C. MURDOCH.
S. WALCOTT.

The Right Honourable
Edward Cardwell, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

APPENDIX.

Appendix No. 1.

Total Emigration from the United Kingdom for each of the Fifty-one Years from 1815 to 1865 inclusive.

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
1815	680	1,209	*	192	2,081
1816	3,370	9,022	*	118	12,510
1817	9,797	10,280	*	557	20,634
1818	15,136	12,429	*	222	27,787
1819	23,534	10,674	*	579	34,787
1820	17,921	6,745	*	1,063	25,729
1821	12,955	4,958	*	384	18,297
1822	16,013	4,137	*	279	20,429
1823	11,355	5,032	*	163	16,550
1824	8,774	5,152	*	99	14,025
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592

* The Customs returns do not record any emigration to Australia during these 10 years, but it appears from other sources that there went out in 1821, 320; in 1822, 875; in 1823, 543; in 1824, 789; and in 1825, 458 persons. These numbers have not been included in the totals of this table.

Years.	North American Colonies.	United States.	Australian Colonies and New Zealand.	All other Places.	Total.
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	3,721	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	5,257	113,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	12,427	120,432
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	6,881	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	5,561	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	5,143	121,214
1863	18,083	146,813	53,054	5,808	223,758
1864	12,721	147,042	40,942	8,195	208,900
1865	17,211	147,258	37.283	8,049	209,801
Total -	1,272,765	3,597,789	905,085	125,871	5,901,510

Average annual emigration from the United Kingdom } From 1815 to 1865 - - 115,716
For the 10 years ending 1865 - 160,774

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 8th May 1866.

S. WALCOTT.

Appendix No. 2. - - -

Table showing the Ports in the United Kingdom from which emigrants embarked, th

Port of Embarkation.	United States.	Central & South America.	British North America.								West Indies.					East Indies.	China.
			Canada.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.	Newfoundland.	Prince Edw. Island.	Vancouver Island.	Hudson's Bay.	Total	Jamaica	British Guiana.	Trinidad.	Other Settlements	Total.		
Cardiff	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-
Falmouth	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liverpool	99,888	1,197	8,684	28	32	11	2	9	-	8,766	6	13	-	198	217	33	21
London	4,080	45	543	-	82	14	-	30	7	676	26	11	19	107	163	981	70
Newcastle	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newport	25	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southampton	-	1,697	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244	168	83	939	1,434	-	-
Sunderland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swansea	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	64	-	-
Total, England	104,014	2,992	9,280	28	114	25	2	39	7	9,495	276	192	102	1,308	1,878	1,037	91
Glasgow	9,964	29	2,583	76	12	-	-	2	-	2,673	1	28	9	14	52	52	3
Greenock	-	4	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Leith	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Scotland	9,964	33	2,583	76	12	7	-	2	-	2,680	1	28	9	14	54	52	3
Cork	29,534	-	94	-	210	-	-	-	-	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dublin	-	-	1,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galway	61	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Limerick	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Londonderry	3,685	-	3,408	80	-	-	-	-	-	3,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Ross	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Ireland	33,280	-	4,681	145	210	-	-	-	-	5,036	-	-	-		-	-	-
Grand Total, United Kingdom	147,258	3,025	16,544	249	336	32	2	41	7	17,211	277	220	111	1,322	1,930	1,091	94

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 8th May* 1866.

Appendix No. 2.

umber embarked at each Port, and the countries to which they emigrated, in 1865.

Java.	Mauritius.	Western Africa, St. Helena, Madeira, Malta, &c.	Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.	Mexico.	Falkland Islands.	Sandwich Islands.	East Coast of Greenland.	Australian Colonies. New South Wales.	Queensland.	Victoria.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Total.	Grand Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	56	185	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	278
4	-	349	-	-	32	-	-	-	1,355	2,242	7,005	-	-	-	-	10,602	121,109
2	24	14	103	289	3	30	10	17	421	6,586	2,127	220	174	40	5,998	15,566	22,087
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
-	-	7	92	7	-	-	-	-	833	1,500	571	4,925	-	-	92	7,921	8,080
-	26	5	252	60	257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,731
-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	114
6	57	424	632	387	292	41	10	17	2,622	10,328	9,703	5,145	174	40	6,090	34,102	155,489
1	-	6	7	11	-	-	-	-	-	1,510	-	-	-	-	648	2,158	14,956
-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	299	307	324
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	3
1	4	6	7	11	-	-	-	-	1	1,510	10	-	-	-	947	2,468	15,283
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	713	-	-	-	-	-	713	30,551
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,163
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,173
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	713	-	-	-	-	-	713	39,029
7	61	430	639	398	292	41	10	17	2,623	12,551	9,713	5,145	174	40	7,037	37,283	209,801

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 3.

Table showing the number of each sex that emigrated from each to which they

Destination.	FROM ENGLAND.			FROM SCOTLAND.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
United States	65,131	38,883	104,014	5,251	4,713	9,964
Central and South America	2,146	846	2,992	31	2	33
British North America						
Canada	6,559	2,721	9,280	1,718	865	2,583
New Brunswick	18	10	28	46	30	76
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton	61	53	114	9	3	12
Newfoundland	19	6	25	6	1	7
Prince Edward Island	2	-	2	-	-	-
Vancouver Island	18	21	39	2	-	2
Hudson's Bay	5	2	7	-	-	-
West Indies:—						
Jamaica	173	103	276	1	-	1
British Guiana	117	75	192	21	7	28
Trinidad	72	30	102	7	2	9
Other Settlements	958	350	1,308	13	1	14
East Indies	540	497	1,037	36	18	54
China	60	31	91	3	-	3
Japan	11	3	14	-	-	-
Java	6	-	6	1	-	1
Mauritius	35	22	57	2	2	4
Western Africa, St. Helena, Madeira, Malta, &c.	312	112	424	6	-	6
Cape of Good Hope	375	257	632	5	2	7
Natal	239	148	387	6	5	11
Mexico	233	59	292	-	-	-
Falkland Islands	29	12	41	-	-	-
Sandwich Islands	5	5	10	-	-	-
East Coast of Greenland	13	4	17	-	-	-
Australian Colonies:—						
New South Wales	1,323	1,299	2,622	1	-	1
Queensland	6,316	4,012	10,328	1,027	483	1,510
Victoria	5,398	4,305	9,703	10	-	10
South Australia	2,988	2,157	5,145	-	-	-
Western Australia	42	132	174	-	-	-
Tasmania	22	18	40	-	-	-
New Zealand	3,490	2,600	6,090	482	465	947
Total	96,716	58,773	155,489	8,084	6,599	15,283

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 8th May 1866.

Appendix No. 3.

of the three divisions of the United Kingdom, and the countries emigrated, in 1865.

FROM IRELAND.			TOTAL EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
18,094	15,186	33,280	88,476	58,782	147,258
- - -	- - -	- - -	2,177	848	3,025
2,859	1,822	4,681	11,136	5,408	16,544
78	67	145	142	107	249
167	43	210	237	99	336
- - -	- - -	- - -	25	7	32
- - -	- - -	- - -	2	- - -	2
- - -	- - -	- - -	20	21	41
- - -	- - -	- - -	5	2	7
- -	- - -	- - -	174	103	277
- - -	- - -	- - -	138	82	220
- - -	- - -	- - -	79	32	111
- - -	- - -	- - -	971	351	1,322
- - -	- - -	- - -	576	515	1,091
- - -	- - -	- - -	63	31	94
- - -	- - -	- - -	11	3	14
- - -	- - -	- - -	7	- - -	7
- - -	- - -	- - -	37	24	61
- - -	- - -	- - -	318	112	430
- - -	- - -	- - -	380	259	639
- - -	- - -	- - -	245	153	398
- - -	- - -	- - -	233	59	292
- - -	- - -	- - -	29	12	41
- - -	- - -	- - -	5	5	10
- - -	- - -	- - -	13	4	17
- - -	- - -	- - -	1,324	1,299	2,623
340	373	713	7,683	4,868	12,551
- - -	- - -	- - -	5,408	4,305	9,713
- - -	- - -	- - -	2,988	2,157	5,145
- - -	- - -	- - -	42	132	174
- - -	- - -	- - -	22	18	40
- - -	- - -	- - -	3,972	3,065	7,037
21,538	17,491	39,029	126,938	82,863	209,801

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 4.

Table of the amount of Emigration in 1865 from each Port in the United Kingdom at which there is an Emigration Officer, and from all other Ports, showing the general destination, status, and nationality of the Emigrants, and distinguishing adults from children.

Port of Embarkation.	Destination.	Age, Sex, &c. of Emigrants.											Native Country of Emigrants.				
		Adults.				Children from 1 to 12 years.		Infants.		Not distinguished as to age.		Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
		Married.		Single.													
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Liverpool	United States	11,955	12,166	38,445	14,921	7,246	6,548	2,188	2,005	2,647	1,767	99,888	27,530	2,517	43,659	21,762	4,420
	British North America	896	1,103	4,490	748	642	504	182	184	10	7	8,766	4,571	194	1,728	2,248	25
	Australasia	908	1,101	3,680	3,243	743	687	121	119	-	-	10,602	4,066	798	5,456	282	—
	All other Places	96	117	533	130	71	68	20	16	621	481	1,853	441	70	341	51	950
	Total	13,855	14,487	47,148	19,042	8,702	7,807	2,511	2,324	3,278	1,955	121,109	36,608	3,579	51,184	24,343	5,395
London	United States	451	463	1,645	514	420	374	101	112	-	-	4,080	2,204	5	495	1,376	—
	British North America	101	95	242	75	72	63	11	17	-	-	676	428	11	11	226	—
	Australasia	2,148	2,372	5,795	2,006	1,387	1,301	283	274	-	-	15,566	11,244	1,253	2,781	288	—
	All other Places	226	330	618	322	105	130	17	17	-	-	1,765	1,366	162	63	170	4
	Total	2,926	3,260	8,300	2,917	1,984	1,868	412	420	-	-	22,087	15,242	1,431	3,350	2,060	4
Plymouth	British North America	6	7	11	3	18	5	1	2	-	-	53	53	—	—	—	—
	Australasia	1,128	1,258	2,547	1,399	668	615	124	142	-	-	7,921	5,471	785	1,655	10	—
	All other Places	29	14	43	11	4	5	-	-	-	-	106	64	10	22	10	—
	Total	1,203	1,279	2,601	1,413	690	652	125	144	-	-	8,080	5,588	795	1,677	20	—
Southampton	All other Places Total	1,600	528	876	419	157	116	27	8	-	-	3,731	2,125	53	27	1,524	—

ALL OTHER PORTS	United States	7	6	20	4	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	34	-	-	6	6	—
	Australasia	1	2	2	-	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	13	13	—	—	—	—	—
	All other Places	107	65	142	44	28	27	4	6	-	-	-	-	423	349	35	27	12	—	
	Total	115	73	164	48	38	33	4	7	-	-	-	-	482	396	35	33	18	—	
	Total, England	19,699	19,627	59,089	23,839	11,571	10,449	3,079	2,903	3,278		1,955		155,489	59,959	5,895	56,271	27,965	5,399	
GLASGOW	United States	525	524	3,423	2,824	1,063	1,090	240	275	-	-	-	-	9,964	776	3,027	5,612	148	401	
	British North America	237	240	1,261	396	229	215	48	47	-	-	-	-	2,673	30	1,920	646	77	—	
	Australasia	331	340	808	232	184	154	56	53	-	-	-	-	2,158	275	1,555	310	-	18	
	All other Places	12	16	106	13	5	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	161	17	137	2	5	—	
	Total	1,105	1,120	5,598	3,465	1,481	1,467	345	375	-	-	-	-	14,956	1,098	6,639	6,570	230	419	
GREENOCK	British North America	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	—	—	—	
	Australasia	11	11	109	137	16	16	2	5	-	-	-	-	307	1	287	17	2	—	
	All other Places	1	1	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	6	-	2	—	
	Total	12	13	120	138	18	16	2	5	-	-	-	-	324	3	300	17	4	—	
ALL OTHER PORTS	Australasia Total	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	—	—	—	
	Total, Scotland	1,118	1,133	5,720	3,603	1,499	1,483	347	380	-	-	-	-	15,283	1,101	6,942	6,587	234	419	
CORK	United States	1,345	2,183	12,105	8,998	1,998	1,799	443	401	207		55		29,534	272	13	28,567	420	262	
	British North America	10	11	30	17	13	8	2	3	167		43		304	1	-	93	-	210	
	Australasia	92	95	184	230	52	38	12	10	-	-	-	-	713	12	-	701	—	—	
	Total	1,447	2,289	12,319	9,245	2,063	1,845	457	414	374		98		30,551	285	13	29,361	420	472	

(*continued*)

Appendix No. 4.—*continued.*

Port of Embarkation.	Destination.	Age, Sex, &c. of Emigrants.											Native Country of Emigrants.				
		Adults.				Children, from 1 to 12 years.		Infants.		Not distinguished as to age.		Total.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
		Married.		Single.													
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
Londonderry	United States	249	378	1,362	1,013	270	260	76	53	12	3	3,685	-	-	-	3,685	—	—
	British North America	284	408	1,608	656	216	188	59	69	-	-	3,488	-	-	19	3,469	—	—
	Total	533	786	2,970	1,669	486	457	135	122	12	3	7,173	-	-	19	7,154	—	—
All Other Ports	United States	2	5	19	27	6	1	-	1	-	-	61	-	-	-	61	—	—
	British North America	95	119	508	322	94	72	18	16	-	-	1,244	-	-	1	1,242	-	1
	Total	97	124	527	349	100	73	18	17	-	-	1,305	-	-	1	1,303	-	1
	Total Ireland	2,077	3,199	15,816	11,263	2,649	2,375	610	553	386	101	39,029	285	33	37,818	420	473
Grand Total, United Kingdom		22,894	23,959	80,625	38,705	15,719	14,307	4,036	3,836	3,664	2,056	209,801	61,345	12,870	100,676	28,619	6,291

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 8th May* 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 5.

Summary of the amount and particulars of the Emigration to each of the four general geographical divisions to which emigrants proceeded in 1865.

Destination.	Age, Sex, &c. of Emigrants embarked.										Total.	Native Country of Emigrants.				
	Adults.				Children, from 1 to 12 Years.		Infants.		Not distinguished as to Age.			English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
	Married.		Single.													
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
To the United States—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	14,525	15,714	56,980	28,270	10,997	10,080	3,048	2,846	2,866	1,825	147,151	30,782	5,562	82,018	23,706	5,083
Other ports	9	11	39	31	12	4	—	1	- -	- -	107	34	- -	67	6	—
Total	14,934	15,725	57,019	28,301	11,009	10,084	3,048	2,847	2,866	1,825	147,258	30,816	5,562	82,085	23,712	5,083
To British North America—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	1,534	1,865	7,647	1,895	1,191	983	303	322	177	50	15,967	5,083	2,151	5,947	2,551	235
Other ports	95	119	508	322	94	72	18	16	- -	- -	1,244	- -	1	1,242	—	1
Total	1,629	1,984	8,155	2,217	1,285	1,055	321	338	177	50	17,211	508,3	2,152	7,189	2,551	236
To Australasia—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	4,658	5,177	13,123	7,247	3,050	2,811	598	603	- -	- -	37,267	21,069	4,678	10,920	582	18
Other ports	2	2	4	—	4	3	—	1	- -	- -	16	13	3	—	—	—
Total	4,660	5,179	13,127	7,247	3,054	2,814	598	604	- -	- -	37,283	21,082	4,681	10,920	582	18
To all other places—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	1,964	1,006	2,182	896	343	327	65	41	621	181	7,626	4,015	440	455	1,762	954
Other ports	107	65	142	44	28	27	4	6	- -	- -	423	349	35	27	12	—
Total	2,071	1,071	2,324	940	371	354	69	47	621	181	8,049	4,364	475	482	1,774	954
Summary—From ports at which there are Government emigration officers	22,681	23,762	79,932	38,308	15,581	14,201	4,014	3,812	3,664	2,056	208,011	60,949	12,831	99,340	28,601	6,290
Other ports	213	197	693	397	138	106	22	24	- -	- -	1,790	396	39	1,336	18	1
Total	22,894	23,959	80,625	38,705	15,719	14,307	4,036	3,836	3,664	2,056	209,801	61,345	12,870	100,676	28,619	6,291

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 8*th May* 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 6.

Table showing the occupations, sex, and general destination of the Emigrants in 1865.

Occupation.	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	All other Places.	Total.
Adult Males.					
Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners, Carters, &c.	235	54	1,525	42	1,856
Bakers, Confectioners, &c.	251	21	56	2	330
Blacksmiths and Farriers	125	10	180	4	319
Bookbinders and Stationers	14	2	11	—	27
Boot and Shoe Makers	418	155	152	1	726
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c.	375	13	23	—	411
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c.	22	4	11	—	37
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Slaters, &c.	956	67	245	4	1,272
Builders	102	2	12	10	126
Butchers, Poulterers, &c.	89	10	52	5	156
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	6	1	25	—	32
Carpenters and Joiners	1,425	487	415	7	2,334
Carvers and Gilders	38	1	8	—	47
Clerks	838	422	196	163	1,619
Clock and Watch Makers	88	52	10	2	152
Coach Makers and Trimmers	6	—	13	—	19
Coal Miners	455	26	3	—	484
Coopers	147	24	11	1	183
Cutlers	60	—	—	—	60
Domestic Servants	111	24	63	34	23
Dyers	47	1	3	1	52
Engine Drivers, Stokers, &c.	21	3	11	6	41
Engineers	207	28	67	37	339
Engravers	25	1	1	—	27
Farmers	4,460	1,073	669	132	6,334
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c.	2,960	1,157	1,258	820	6,195
Jewellers and Silversmiths	72	3	3	1	79
Labourers, General	41,994	3,449	8,287	236	53,966
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c.	10	—	4	1	15
Millers, Maltsters, &c.	89	8	19	—	116
Millwrights	46	1	4	—	51
Miners and Quarrymen	3,962	771	821	89	5,643
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers	338	37	64	1	440
Pensioners	5	1	5	—	11
Printers	119	18	24	3	164
Rope Makers	3	3	—	—	6
Saddlers and Harness Makers	51	3	19	—	73
Sail Makers	3	—	3	—	6
Sawyers	14	8	48	—	70
Seamen	214	91	43	8	356
Shipwrights	9	6	18	3	36

APPENDIX No. 6.—*continued.*

Occupation.	United States.	British North America.	Australasia.	All other Places.	Total.
Shopkeepers, Shopmen, Warehousemen, &c.	304	72	114	42	532
Smiths, General	778	31	92	2	903
Spinners and Weavers	666	79	19	—	764
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, &c.	46	—	2	1	49
Surveyors	3	1	8	1	13
Tailors	2,037	525	54	3	2,619
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Makers	—	—	1	—	1
Tanners and Curriers	32	4	17	2	55
Turners	36	2	1	—	39
Wheelwrights	12	1	38	—	51
Woolcombers and Sorters	2	—	2	—	4
Trades and Professions not before specified	2,734	611	908	69	4,322
Not distinguished	4,493	421	2,149	2,662	9,725
ADULT FEMALES.					
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c.	5,459	198	4,037	186	9,900
Gentlewomen and Governesses	369	138	197	80	784
Milliners, Dressmakers, and Needlewomen	810	15	91	3	919
Married Women	15,725	1,984	5,179	1,071	23,959
Shopwomen	5	—	3	1	9
Trades and Professions not before specified	50	3	19	—	72
Not distinguished	21,608	1,863	2,880	670	27,021
CHILDREN.					
Male Children, 1 to 12 years	11,009	1,285	3,054	371	15,719
Female do. do.	10,084	1,055	2,814	354	14,307
Infants, Males	3,043	321	598	69	4,036
Do. Females	2,847	338	604	47	3,836
Not distinguished as to age, Males	2,866	177	—	621	3,664
Do. Do. Females	1,825	50	—	181	2,056
TOTAL	147,258	17,271	37,283	8,019	209,801

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 8th May 1866.

S. WALCOTT.

Appendix No. 7.

Table showing the Details of the Emigration to the Australian Colonies, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, &c., conducted by the Emigration Commissioners, at the expense of Colonial Funds, during the Year 1865.

Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Colony.	Description of Emigrants.	Number of Emigrants Embarked.										Native Country of Emigrants.				Remarks.
				Adults.				Children between 1 and 12 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	
				Married.		Single.												
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
5	6,444	New South Wales	Remittance -	116	128	672	783	132	118	11	15	*1,975	1,821	342	89	1,541	3	
			General -	3	3	2	7	1	- -	- -	- -	16	15½	14	- -	2	- -	* 3 of these were conveyed in a private vessel.
			Total -	119	131	674	790	133	118	11	15	1,991	1,839½	356	89	1,543	3	
5	3,766	Queensland -	Remittance -	54	73	457	294	71	74	10	5	†1,038	950½	147	89	802	- -	
			General -	48	48	92	205	20	13	3	2	431	409½	156	31	244	- -	† 2 of these were conveyed in a private vessel.
			Total -	102	121	549	499	91	87	13	7	1,469	1,360	303	120	1,046	- -	
2	2,665	Victoria - -	Passage Warrant Holders, &c. -	- -	- -	- -	2	- -	- -	- -	- -	2	2	1	- -	1	- -	
			General -	37	37	- -	377	16	6	5	7	‡485	462	178	58	249	- -	‡ 70 of these were conveyed in a private vessel.
			Total -	37	37	- -	379	16	6	5	7	487	464	179	58	250	- -	

(*continued*)

Appendix No 7.—*continued.*

Table showing the Details of the Emigration to the Australian Colonies, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, &c.—*continued.*

Number of Ships	Tonnage.	Colony.	Description of Emigrants.	Number of Emigrants Embarked.										Native Country of Emigrants.				Remarks.
				Adults.				Children between 1 and 12 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	
				Married.		Single.												
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
14	11,593	South Australia -	Remittance -	49	62	129	93	56	46	3	11	449	384	252	101	96	- -	
			General - -	818	821	1,251	521	414	389	89	96	4,399	3,812½	3,805	539	55	- -	
			Total -	867	883	1,380	614	470	435	92	107	4,848	4,196	4,057	640	151	- -	
2	982	Western Australia	Nominees -	2	9	12	10	2	6	1	- -	42	37	16	2	24	- -	
			General	7	7	1	72	5	2	- -	- -	94	90½	11	3	80	- -	
			Total -	9	16	13	82	7	8	1	- -	136	127½	27	5	104	- -	
		Tasmania - -	Nominees Total	- -	- -	1	7	1	2	- -	- -	*11	9½	1	- -	10	- -	* Conveyed in private vessels.
		Cape of Good Hope - -	Nominees Total	3	4	5	6	2	1	- -	- -	*21	19½	4	- -	17	- -	* Conveyed in private vessels.
		Natal - -	Nominees -	8	8	14	13	6	8	2	2	*61	50	54	5	2	- -	* Conveyed in private vessels.
			General -	- -	- -	- -	3	- -	- -	- -	- -	3	3	3	- -	- -	- -	
			Total -	8	8	14	16	6	8	2	2	64	53	57	5	2	- -	

(*continued*)

Appendix No. 7.—*continued.*

Table showing the Details of the Emigration to the Australian Colonies, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, &c.—*continued.*

Number of Ships.	Tonnage.	Colony.	Description of Emigrants.	Number of Emigrants Embarked.										Native Country of Emigrants.				Remarks.
				Adults.				Children between 1 and 12 years.		Infants.		Total Souls.	Statute Adults.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	
				Married.		Single.												
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
—	—	Falkland Islands -	Nominees, Total	4	4	17	2	- -	5	3	- -	*35	29½	6	29	- -	- -	* Conveyed in private vessels.
			Remittance, Nominees, and Passage Warrant Holders - -	236	238	1,307	1,210	270	260	30	33	3,634	3,306	823	315	2,493	3	
			General - -	913	916	1,346	1,185	456	410	97	105	5,428	4,793	4,167	631	630	- -	
28	25,450		Grand Total - -	1,149	1,204	2,653	2,395	726	670	127	138	9,062	8,099	4,990	946	3,123	3	

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 8th May 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 8.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the Expense of Colonial Funds to New South Wales in 1864, 1865, and up to 31 March 1866.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
		£ s. d.					M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Queen of the East -	1,226	13 19 9	1864. 26 Jan.	1864. 30 April	95	Robt. T. Nicholls, M.D.	206	163	41	39	449	—	1	—	—	1
Sandringham - -	1,126	13 10 9	5 Mar.	26 June	113	W. Campbell, M.D. -	152	181	21	37	391	1	2	1	2	6
Wanata - - -	1,347	13 5 3	6 May	3 Sept.	120	W. Holman - -	179	175	27	24	405	—	—	1	—	1
Morning Star -	1,327	12 18 3	27 May	3 Sept.	99	H. Rickards - -	181	184	28	40	433	—	—	1	1	2
Sirocco - -	1,246	12 19 6	18 June	3 Oct.	107	A. Newbold, M.D. -	122	145	22	18	307	1	—	—	—	1
Sir Robert Sale -	741	12 15 0	30 July	29 Oct.	91	William Arthur - -	122	118	22	34	296	2	—	4	1	7
Montmorency - -	668	13 5 3	28 Aug.	29 Nov.	93	S. L. Crane, M.D. -	128	115	14	27	284	No death.				
St. Hilda - -	1,000	12 19 0	1865. 5 Oct.	30 Jan.	117	C. H. Graham, M.D. -	130	135	34	31	330	1	—	2	5	8
Hornet - -	1,155	12 11 9	24 Oct.	25 Jan.	93	J. O'Donnell, M.D. -	178	200	25	39	442	1	—	1	2	4
Himalaya - - -	1,059	13 9 0	5 Dec.	3 March	88	J. G. Winstone -	149	166	41	44	400	2	—	—	—	2
							—	1	1	—	*2	No death.				
						Total -	1,547	1,583	276	333	3,739	8	3	10	11	32
Trebolgan - -	1,171	12 18 9	1865. 25 Feb.	28 June	123	Edward Kearney -	168	187	23	21	399	1	—	1	3	5
Wallasea - - -	1,434	12 14 9	30 May	7 Sept.	100	A. Newbold, M.D. -	165	202	27	26	420	—	1	—	—	1
General Caulfield -	646	12 8 2	21 July	12 Oct.	83	R. T. Nicholls, M.D. -	115	131	19	21	286	No death.				
Star of Brunswick -	1,636	12 6 11	6 Sept.	18 Dec.	103	A. Goullet - - -	172	192	41	36	441	—	—	—	1	1
Africana - - -	1,557	12 9 11	29 Nov.	1866. 15 Mar.	106	J. O'Donnell, M.D. -	172	208	33	29	442	—	—	—	—	—
							1	1	1	—	*3	No death.				
						Total -	793	921	144	133	1,991	—	—	—	—	—
Peerless - - -	1,005	13 9 9	23 Feb.	—	—	Thomas Scard - -	172	149	20	17	358	—	—	—	—	—

* Conveyed in private vessels.

Appendix No. 8.—*continued.*

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to New South Wales during the 11 years ended 31 December 1865.

Year.	Numbers embarked.	Total Deaths.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.										No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.	
			Under 1 year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
1855	11,600	132	33	43	7	2	10	26	5	4	—	2	158	8
1856	8,686	121	40	54	6	2	7	7	2	2	1	—	107	4
1857	8,919	95	31	30	5	5	6	9	5	1	3	—	108	13
1858	6,496	90	20	35	4	—	8	14	4	5	—	—	63	9
1859	4,838	78	24	26	4	1	5	7	5	5	—	1	64	8
1860	2,930	26	8	12	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	15	1
1861	865	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	—
1862	3,078	19	6	4	1	—	—	4	2	—	—	2	23	1
1863	4,858	26	6	3	—	—	3	6	4	2	2	—	42	6
1864	3,739	32	7	11	3	—	1	9	—	—	1	—	25	1
1865	1,519	7	1	1	2	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	11	—

Government Emigration Board, 8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 8*th May* 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 9.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the Expense of Colonial Funds to Queensland in 1864, 1865, and up to 31 March 1866.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
		£ s. d.					M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Warren Hastings	563	13 17 3	1864. 27 Feb.	1864. 16 June	110	E. A. Starling	123	88	25	18	254	—	—	—	1	1
Earl Russell	1,012	13 6 6	23 April	10 Aug.	109	F. W. Johnson	176	120	38	31	365	2	—	2	3	7
General Caulfield	646	12 13 5	24 May	3 Sept.	102	J. M. Barry, M.D.	122	122	18	14	276	1	1	—	—	2
Castle Eden	930	12 17 6	9 July	1 Nov.	115	C. Chapman	131	142	21	18	312	—	—	3	—	3
Queen of the South	1,589	12 19 3	31 July	31 Oct.	92	A. Goullet	186	170	52	35	443	1	2	6	4	13
Charlie Palmer	586	12 16 0	10 Sept.	1865. 15 Jan.	127	A. Cumming, M.D.	113	112	15	12	252	1	2	—	1	4
Hannah More	1,129	12 19 3	13 Nov.	9 Mar.	116	J. C. Sanger, M.D.	168	145	35	23	371	2	2	2	1	7
							—	3	2	1	*6			No death.		
						Total	1,019	902	206	152	2,279	7	7	13	10	37
Lobelia	823	13 8 0	1865. 10 Mar.	2 July	114	J. S. Hughes, M.D.	158	121	27	35	341	4	4	1	2	11
Golconda	688	13 4 3	14 April	14 Aug.	122	W. Holman	107	129	17	17	270			No death.		
Venilia	647	13 14 0	19 June	14 Oct.	117	C. Chapman	110	116	19	12	257			No death.		
Earl Russell	1,012	13 19 0	11 Sep.	1866. 12 Jan.	123	J. S. Ireland, M.D.	181	127	26	18	352			No death.		
Charlie Palmer	566	12 16 0	2 Dec.	—	—	John Scott	93	126	14	12	247	—	—	—	—	—
							—	1	1	—	*2			No death.		
						Total	651	620	104	94	1,469	—	—	—	—	—
Wansfell	717	13 19 6	1866. 18 Mar.	—	—	Cecil Penn	116	141	15	15	287	—	—	—	—	—

* Conveyed in private vessels.

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to Queensland during the 6 years ended 31 December 1865.

Year.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.												No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.	
	Numbers embarked.	Total Deaths.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
1860	300	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—
1861	1,128	30	7	11	1	1	3	4	1	—	—	2	10	1
1862	1,952	21	4	13	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	34	5
1863	1,426	15	1	7	1	2	—	2	—	1	1	—	16	3
1864	2,279	37	8	14	1	—	3	8	2	—	1	—	22	1
1865	1,222	14	1	2	—	—	—	9	—	2	—	—	14	—

Government Emigration Board, 8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 8*th May* 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 10.

Table showing the number and particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the expense of Colonial Funds to Victoria, in 1864, 1865, and up to 31 March 1866.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1864.	1864.												
Tudor	1,786	14 7 6	7 Feb.	9 May.	92	E. Kearney	40	343	16	20	419	—	1	3	—	4
				1865.												
Arabian	1,078	13 16 4	1 Dec.	12 Mar.	101	John Scott	4	179	2	3	188	—	No death.		—	—
*Red Rose	1,115	13 16 4	9 Mar.	15 June	92	— Lindsay	2	11	—	—	13	—	No death.		—	—
*Tornado	1,720	13 16 4	24 Mar.	20 June	88	Robt. Pierce	—	29	—	—	29	—	No death.		—	—
*Morning Light	2,877	13 16 4	24 April	25 July	93	E. H. Cole	—	25	—	—	25	—	No death.		—	—
*Golden Land	817	13 16 4	3 May	12 Aug.	101	— Bent	24	31	—	2	57	—	No death.		—	—
*Blue Jacket	1,112	13 16 4	22 May	12 Aug.	82	H. McDonald	—	23	—	—	23	—	No death.		—	—
*Golden South	975	13 16 4	3 June	7 Sept.	96	O'Reilly	—	15	—	—	15	—	No death.		—	—
*White Star	2,339	13 16 4	24 June	11 Sept.	79	W. G. Locke	—	30	—	—	30	—	No death.		—	—
*Great Victoria	2,398	13 16 4	10 Sept.	28 Nov.	70	— Bowden	—	2	—	—	2	—	No death.		—	—
						Total	70	688	18	25	801	—	—	—	—	—
			1865.	1865.												
Oceanic	1,673	13 9 4	3 April	11 July	99	T. Sewell	16	171	9	7	203	—	No death.		—	—
Duke of Newcastle	992	13 9 4	11 July	20 Oct.	101	A. Cumming	19	181	10	4	214	—	1	—	—	1
*Sam Cearns	1,422	13 9 4	26 Sept.	25 Dec.	90	W. D. Tindall	2	61	2	2	70	—	No death.		—	—
						Total	37	416	21	13	487	—	1	—	—	1
			1866.													
Star of India	1,690	13 14 10	27 Mar.	—	—	Edward Kearney	14	183	5	4	206	—	—	—	—	—

* Private Vessels.

Appendix No. 10.—*continued.*

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to Victoria during the 11 years ended 31 December 1865.

Years.	Numbers embarked.	Total Deaths.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.										No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.	
			Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
1855	6,418	64	11	16	3	4	5	18	3	4	—	—	84	8
1856	7,683	66	24	23	1	1	4	9	—	1	—	—	84	10
1857	12,829	103	24	39	6	5	7	14	6	3	2	—	144	13
1858	5,504	42	7	17	—	3	5	5	3	—	1	1	31	3
1859	2,034	8	3	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	16	4
1860	1,873	7	—	1	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	18	1
1861	1,307	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	16	1
1862	1,502	5	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	9	—
1863	2,309	23	8	11	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	30	—
1864	801	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	3
1865	487	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—

Government Emigration Board, 8, Park Street, Westminster, 8th May 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 11.

Table showing the number and particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the expense of Colonial Funds to South Australia in 1864, 1865, and up to 31 March 1866.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1864.	1864.												
Ocean Chief	930	15 9 3	4 Jan.	7 April	94	W. Donaldson	153	129	36	37	355	—	—	1	—	1
Eastern Empire	993	13 9 6	16 Mar.	20 June	96	I. B. Brown, jun.	191	127	36	34	388	—	1	2	1	4
Art Union	748	13 4 6	16 May	22 Aug.	98	J. Carroll	150	102	39	35	326	—	—	9	2	11
Adamant	815	12 16 7	16 July	12 Oct.	88	W. G. Gun	159	143	33	31	366	—	No death.			—
Tarquin	685	13 9 0	20 Aug.	3 Dec.	105	W. H. Pearse, M.D.	137	81	28	28	274	1	—	1	—	2
Rockliff	668	12 18 0	17 Sept.	20 Dec.	94	C. Kitching	123	111	32	30	296	—	—	—	1	1
				1865.												
Matilda Atheling	679	12 10 6	16 Nov.	26 Feb.	90	W. Campbell, M.D.	143	109	10	18	280	—	No death.		—	—
Queen Bee	726	12 10 6	29 Nov.	8 Mar.	99	J. S. Ireland, M.D.	133	95	45	42	315	1	1	2	3	7
						Total	1,189	897	259	255	2,600	2	2	15	7	26
				1865.												
Burlington	778	13 8 0	7 Jan.	2 May	115	J. L. V. Gregory	143	97	19	21	280	—	—	—	3	3
Clara	939	12 17 0	4 Feb.	1 May	86	W. Donaldson	180	116	45	42	383	—	—	3	4	7
Coldstream	756	12 14 8	3 Mar.	4 June	93	J. T. S. Jolley	150	87	26	32	295	1	—	1	4	6
Peeress	777	12 6 8	8 April	9 July	92	A. D. White	157	115	33	26	331	1	1	1	—	3
Norman Morison	564	12 8 0	5 May	21 Aug.	108	J. Carroll	100	68	29	29	226	—	—	—	1	1
Cornwallis	648	12 7 9	3 June	26 Aug.	84	W. Campbell	139	88	30	27	284	—	1	—	—	1
Electric	1,106	12 4 9	1 July	25 Sept.	86	H. W. Barry	193	128	51	50	422	—	—	5	7	12
Adamant	815	12 4 5	29 July	16 Oct.	79	R. Newbold	175	117	47	47	386	—	2	4	3	9
Lady Milton	903	12 3 7	16 Aug.	29 Nov.	105	H. Rickards	160	103	49	46	358	—	—	3	1	4
Maori	700	12 8 0	1 Sept.	6 Dec.	96	A. Harrison, M.D.	144	86	36	30	296	—	—	2	2	4
Lincoln	993	12 13 3	13 Sept.	3 Dec.	81	W. Arthur	179	125	47	57	408	—	1	1	4	6
Gosforth	810	12 13 0	3 Oct.	23 Dec.	81	C. H. Graham, M.D.	181	113	50	44	388	—	—	3	3	6
				1865.												
Salamanca	861	12 4 0	1 Nov.	18 Jan.	78	Jonas King	159	111	48	50	368	—	—	1	1	2
Trevelyan	1,042	12 7 8	15 Dec.	21 Mar.	96	J. G. Winstone	187	143	52	41	423	2	1	—	1	4
						Total	2,247	1,497	562	542	4,843	4	6	24	34	68
				1866.												
Atalanta	930	12 6 9	23 Jan.			J. C. Sanger, M.D.	184	124	42	42	392	—	—	—	—	—
Charlotte Gladstone	1,303	12 0 11	13 Mar.			S. L. Crane, M.D.	197	172	37	37	443	—	—	—	—	—

Appendix No. 11.—*continued.*

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to South Australia during the 11 Years ended 31 December 1865.

Year.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.												No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.	
	Numbers embarked.	Total Deaths.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40.	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
1855	9,947	107	33	31	4	2	7	11	6	12	1	—	112	14
1856	4,174	46	9	24	2	—	1	8	1	—	1	—	65	7
1857	3,240	29	13	7	—	1	1	5	2	—	—	—	51	6
1858	3,712	62	22	25	1	1	5	4	3	1	—	—	46	6
1859	1,316	9	7	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	11	4
1860	1,003	6	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	12	—
1861	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1862	1,066	30	5	16	3	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	8	2
1863	1,700	9	3	4	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	24	2
1864	2,600	26	10	9	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	22	3
1865	4,848	68	34	22	1	1	2	6	2	—	—	—	52	7

Government Emigration Board, 8, *Park Street, Westminster*, 8*th May* 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 12.

Table showing the number and particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the expense of Public Funds to Western Australia in 1864, 1865, and up to 31 March 1866.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1864.	1864.												
Strathmore - -	450	14 5 0	13 Mar.	13 June	92	J. C. Rosselloty -	23	57	5	4	89	—	No death.			
Hastings - - -	544	14 5 0	26 Aug.	17 Dec	113	M. Grabham - -	18	52	4	7	81	—	No death.			
				1865.												
*Fitz Roy - -	—	14 5 0	7 Dec.	25 Mar.	108	C. S. Bompas - -	7	31	2	1	41	—	—	1	—	1
						Total - -	48	140	11	12	211	—	—	1	—	1
			1865.													
Palestine - -	427	14 5 0	15 April	18 July	94	E. W. W. Meyrick -	9	45	4	4	62	—	No death.			
				1866.												
Robert Morrison -	555	14 10 0	26 Nov.	7 Mar.	101	T. Hora - -	13	53	4	4	74	—	1	—	—	1
						Total - -	22	98	8	8	136	—	1	—	—	1

* Private Vessel.

Analysis of the Mortality in Ships despatched to Western Australia during the 10 Years ended 31 December 1865.

Year.	Numbers embarked.	Number and Ages of the Emigrants embarked who Died on the Voyage.											No. of Children who were Born and Died on the Voyage.	
		Total Deaths.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 4.	4 and under 7.	7 and under 10.	10 and under 20.	20 and under 30.	30 and under 40	40 and under 50.	50 and under 60.	60 and upwards.	Born.	Died.
1858	96	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
1857	314	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
1858	198	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
1859	418	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
1860	278	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1
1861	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
1862	572	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	1
1863	186	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
1864	211	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
1865	136	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Government Emigration Board, 8, Park Street, Westminster, 8th May 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 13.

Cape of Good Hope.

Table showing the number and particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the expense of Colonial Funds to Cape of Good Hope in 1864, 1865, and up to 31 March 1866.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1864.													
*Cambrian	—	21 0 0 / 18 0 0	6 Mar.	—	—	James Rea	2	4	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—
*Relief	—	15 0 0	25 April	—	—	- - - -	6	—	1	1	8	—	—	—	—	—
*Athens	—	18 0 0	6 May	—	—	- - - -	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
*Roman	—	18 0 0	7 June	—	—	- - - -	3	3	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
						Total	13	7	1	2	23	—	—	—	—	—
			1865.													
*Roman	—	21 0 0 / 18 0 0	10 Mar.	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
*Briton	—	21 0 0 / 18 0 0	10 Aug.	—	—	Wm. Spooner	1	2	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—
*Briton	—	21 0 0 / 18 0 0	10 Dec.	—	—	T. K. Dobenhan	3	4	2	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
						Total	8	10	2	1	13	—	—	—	—	—

* Private Vessels.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 8*th May* 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 14.

Natal.

Table showing the number and particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched by the Emigration Commissioners at the expense of Colonial Funds to Natal in 1864, 1865, and up to 31 March 1866.

Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	Contract Price per Statute Adult.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon Superintendent.	Number of Emigrants.					Number of Deaths on the Voyage.				
							Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.	Adults.		Children under 12.		Total Souls.
							M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
		£ s. d.	1864.	1864.												
*Lady of the Lake -	329	12 8 0	20 Feb.	8 June	109	W. E. Young - -	14	11	4	7	36	—	No death.			
*Rubens - - -	360	12 5 0	25 May	8 Aug.	75	- - - -	3	2	1	—	6	—	No death.			
Eudora - - -	321	13 2 6	30 June	17 Sept.	83	Decimus Curme -	25	23	7	8	63	—	No death.			
				1865.												
Tugela - - -	475	13 0 0	2 Dec.	13 Mar.	101	J. W. Matthew - -	30	30	10	7	77	—	No death.			
						Total - -	72	66	22	22	182	—	—	—	—	—
			1865.													
*Lady of the Lake -	329	12 0 0	16 Mar.	30 May	75	W. F. Wallen - -	10	10	3	7	30	—	No death.			
*Umgeni - - -	366	13 10 0	29 Nov.	19 Feb.	82	W. Stephen - -	12	14	5	3	34	—	No death.			
						Total - -	22	24	8	10	64	—	—	—	—	—
			1866.													
*Tugela - - -	475	14 5 0	28 Mar.	—	—	—	2	7	3	1	13	—	—	—	—	—

* Private vessels.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 8th May 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 15.

Summary of the Number of Immigrants introduced into Mauritius in each Year since the Immigration from India was re-opened, distinguishing those arriving under the Bounty System from those introduced under the Plan of collecting and despatching the People from India by Government Officers alone.

Year.	Nature of System.	No. of Ships.	Adults. Male.	Adults. Female.	Children.	Total.
1843	Bounty System - - - -	157	26,888	3,373	997	31,258
1844	Jan. 1 to March 31, Bounty System	43	7,451	1,157	452	9,060
	April 1 to Dec. 31, Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone	20	4,045	646	401	5,092
	Total 1844 - - -	63	11,496	1,803	853	14,152
1845	Emigration conducted by Government Officers alone - - -	44	7,677	1,462	1,146	10,285
1846	Ditto - - - - - -	27	4,847	1,150	792	6,789
1847	Ditto - - - - - -	26	4,845	562	322	5,729
1848	Ditto - - - - - -	21	4,445	564	294	5,303
1849	Ditto - - - - - -	30	5,937	886	459	7,282
1850	Ditto - - - - - -	38	7,793	1,344	686	9,823
1851	Ditto - - - - - -	37	7,743	1,468	560	9,771*
1852	Ditto - - - - - -	61	12,318	2,926	1,552	16,796
1853	Ditto - - - - - -	40	9,131	1,729	1,284	12,144
1854	Ditto - - - - - -	61	13,797	2,527	2,192	18,516
1855	Ditto - - - - - -	43	8,529	2,460	1,926	12,915
1856	Ditto - - - - - -	42	7,953	2,773	1,927	12,653†
1857	Ditto - - - - - -	38	7,314	3,109	2,302	12,725
1858	Ditto - - - - - -	87	18,224	6,898	4,824	29,946
1859	Ditto - - - - - - -	120	27,560	9,573	7,264	44,397
1860	Ditto - - - - - - -	40	8,026	3,345	1,915	13,286‡
1861	Ditto - - - - - - -	44	9,311	2,960	1,714	13,985§
1862	Ditto - - - - - - -	33	6,804	1,933	1,156	9,893¶
1863	Ditto - - - - - - -	17	3,222	1,179	853	5,254
1864	Ditto - - - - - - -	24	5,145	1,528	902	7,575
1865	Ditto - - - - - - -	56	13,332	4,085	2,866	20,283
	Chinese and others introduced in 1843 and 1845 - - - -	- -	843	- -	- -	843
	Total	1,149	233,180	59,637	38,786	331,603

* Forty-eight of these came from Madagascar, and five from Muscat.

† Besides these, there were introduced by Private Individuals—

	Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Children. Males.	Children. Females.	Infants.	Total Souls.
From Aden - -	503	89	7	–	33	632
„ Bombay -	172	22	4	1	2	201
„ Ibo - -	314	11	–	–	–	325
Total - -	989	122	11	1	35	1,158

‡ In addition to these, 730 Africans (638 males and 92 females) were landed direct from a captured slaver.

§ In addition to these, 364 Africans (253 males and 111 females) were landed direct from a captured slaver. 202 captured Africans were also landed in the Seychelles.

¶ In addition to these, 199 Africans were landed in the Seychelles direct from a captured slaver.

Government Emigration Board,
Park, Street, Westminster, 8th May 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 16.

Mauritius.

Statement showing the Number of Emigrants who have embarked for India from the 1st January 1849.

Date.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Total.
1849	4,250	566	76	4,892
1850	3,241	433	50	3,724
1851	2,785	359	39	3,183
1852	2,881	360	72	3,313
1853	1,676	181	171	2,028
1854	3,016	334	325	3,675
1855	3,498	399	370	4,267
1856	3,977	492	428	4,897
1857	3,523	576	494	4,593
1858	6,257	1,034	874	8,165
1859	3,852	681	585	5,118
1860	2,098	378	357	2,833
1861	1,639	323	295	2,257
1862	1,617	316	279	2,212
1863	2,354	485	382	3,221
1864	2,427	507	479	3,413
1865	2,641	550	430	3,621
Total	51,732	7,974	5,706	65,412

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 8*th May* 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 17.

MAURITIUS.

Table showing the number and particulars of the Ships and Emigrants which arrived in the Mauritius from the East Indies during the Year 1865.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port of Departure.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon.	Number of Immigrants embarked.							Births on the Voyage.	Deaths.		No. landed.
							Above 10 Years of Age.		Under 10 down to 1 Year of Age.		Infants.		Total.		On the Voyage.	In Quarantine.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
			1864.	1865.													
Sir Robert Seppings	592	Madras	9 Dec.	8 Jan.	30	J. Holmes	179	79	31	28	2	1	320	1	1	–	320
Colgrain	583	Calcutta	14 Dec.	19 Jan.	36	Meer Nujuff Ally	241	42	11	8	1	1	297	2	2	–	297
			1865.														
Assaye	783	,,	1 Jan.	2 Feb.	32	Mirza Agamadee	247	75	19	16	–	3	330	–	3	–	330
Indomitable	1,041	Bombay	17 Jan.	20 Feb.	34	John Mathews	290	78	19	11	–	2	400	–	38	24	400
Sandringham	1,126	Calcutta	25 Jan.	12 Mar.	46	G. F. Sandiford	292	56	17	12	1	4	382	–	*35	12	382
Ariel Rohiman	784	,,	9 Feb.	9 April	59	Sheik Hingun	249	61	14	13	4	3	344	3	10	–	344
Theresa	704	Madras	23 Feb.	12 April	48	W. J. S. Lynsdale	185	90	30	23	6	–	334	–	–	–	334
Orient	974	Calcutta	3 Mar.	20 April	58	Sk. Fokeer Mahomed	273	77	25	18	1	6	400	1	5	–	396
Erance	616	,,	10 Mar.	1 May	52	John Croker	236	66	21	15	3	2	343	–	7	–	336
Porchester	801	Madras	25 Mar.	3 May	39	John Wilson	222	99	30	28	1	1	382	–	–	–	382
Arabstan	982	Calcutta	25 Mar.	13 May	49	H. C. Stewart, M.D.	273	75	30	23	2	3	406	–	5	–	401
Sebah Jehan	698	,,	5 April	31 May	56	Sheik Ershand Hossein	246	64	17	10	4	5	346	1	9	–	338
Ophir	847	,,	20 April	30 May	40	Samuel Grose	290	60	19	20	6	1	396	–	23	–	373
Allum Ghier	900	,,	2 May	22 June	51	Sheik Hossemee	278	75	30	20	4	1	408	1	3	–	406
Shaw Allum	1,185	,,	21 May	24 June	34	John Wilson	297	62	19	12	6	4	400	–	7	–	393
Blackwall	796	Madras	2 June	29 June	27	C. I. Hawke	197	103	26	27	1	1	355	–	–	–	355

* 19 of these were drowned.

Appendix No. 17—*continued.*

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port of Departure.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon.	Number of Immigrants embarked.							Births on the Voyage.	Deaths.		No. landed.
							Above 10 Years of Age.		Under 10 down to 1 Year of Age.		Infants.		Total.		On the Voyage.	In Quarantine.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
			1865.	1865.													
Regina - - -	800	Bombay -	2 May	2 June	31	I. T. de Santos - -	193	69	24	16	2	-	304	1	44	11	250
Futhe Salam - -	618	Calcutta -	7 May	18 July	72	H. H. de Mullo -	206	58	16	14	-	-	294	2	6	-	290
Calcrain - -	583	,, -	13 May	19 July	67	Omesh Chunder Dutt -	285	66	19	15	3	5	393	-	3	-	390
Nourod - -	803	,, -	8 June	18 July	40	V. Richards - -	291	64	31	23	5	6	420	3	7	-	416
Ganga - -	1,500	,, -	30 June	23 July	23	R. Lowe - -	229	53	14	7	2	-	305	-	-	-	305
John Masterman -	708	,, -	14 June	24 July	40	J. G. Sandiford - -	277	73	34	22	5	2	413	-	7	-	406
Indomitable - -	1,044	,, -	22 June	1 Aug.	48	A. Dalgairns - -	242	42	13	12	5	2	316	-	3	-	313
Agra - - -	654	,, -	18 June	5 Aug.	22	H. C. Stewart - -	282	79	36	25	4	8	434	-	7	-	427
Ithima - -	1,194	,, -	15 July	6 Aug.	22	H. C. Stewart - -	205	99	36	39	5	1	385	2	-	-	387
Tarquin - -	686	Madras -	20 July	21 Aug.	32	J. Holmes - -	273	75	28	19	2	3	400	1	10	-	391
Solway - -	808	Calcutta -	5 July	30 Aug.	56	J. Croker - -	368	106	33	36	5	9	557	1	16	10	532
Far East - -	1,559	,, -	28 July	23 Aug.	26	W. Abbey - -	160	94	50	37	-	3	344	-	-	-	344
Sindaa - -	546	Madras -	15 Aug	6 Sept.	22	C. Carr - - -	232	60	23	17	2	1	395	2	9	-	388
Canning - -	926	Calcutta -	22 July	5 Sept.	45	F. Baleguer - -	233	69	35	24	2	3	356	2	15	-	353
Matilda Atheling -	676	,, -	10 Aug.	13 Sept.	34	Baboo M. Mitter -	276	72	30	12	3	1	394	3	29	-	368
Arabistan - -	982	,, -	6 Aug.	15 Sept.	40	Sheik Ahmedbux -	239	78	26	20	3	4	390	1	11	-	380
Sebastopol - -	998	,, -	11 Aug.	16 Sept.	36	S. P. Falloon - -	274	72	28	28	1	1	404	-	8	-	396
St. Hilda - -	1,001	,, -	4 Aug.	22 Sept.	49	Sk. Fokeer Mahomed -	309	50	4	9	1	1	374	-	7	-	367
Coromne Coventry -	888	Bombay -	31 Aug.	24 Sept.	24	R. P. Irwin - -	210	105	39	31	2	6	393	-	1	-	392
Queen - -	938	Madras -	4 Sept.	25 Sept.	21	W. S. Lyndsdale - -	240	62	30	18	5	1	362	1	28	5	330
Merayshire - -	678	Calcutta -	9 July	7 Sept.	60	C. Cunningham - -	246	62	30	18	5	1	362	1	28	5	330
White Jacket - -	1,147	,, -	26 July	12 Sept.	24	Sheik Hingun - -	288	63	24	16	5	4	400	2	32	4	366
Waverley - -	999	,, -	7 Sept.	10 Oct.	23	W. Master - -	279	72	35	29	6	10	431	1	17	-	415
Essex - - -	1,255	,, -	18 Aug.	2 Oct.	45	W. E. Bower - -	288	94	30	27	2	1	442	-	28	3	411
Francis A. Palmer -	1,026	,, -	23 Aug.	4 Oct.	40	Gholam Mortoza -	286	88	41	30	8	3	456	1	36	15	406

Appendix No. 17—*continued.*

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port of Departure.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon.	Number of Immigrants embarked.							Births on the Voyage.	Deaths.		No. landed.
							Above 10 Years of Age.		Under 10 down to 1 Year of Age.		Infants.		Total.		On the Voyage.	In Quarantine.	
							M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					
			1865.	1865.													
Alum Ghier - -	900	Calcutta -	17 Sept.	16 Oct.	29	Sheik Hossennee -	220	126	50	48	5	11	460	-	17	3	440
Atiet Rohoman -	784	,, -	27 Aug.	15 Oct.	49	Azimally Khan -	187	85	35	40	5	3	355	2	22	1	334
Ophir - -	847	,, -	23 Sept.	27 Oct.	34	Meer Nujuff Ally -	235	100	41	27	6	4	413	-	11	-	402
Coldstream - -	756	Madras -	1 Oct.	26 Oct.	25	S. W. Lennon - -	194	97	40	36	2	4	373	-	-	-	373
Maha Ranee - -	1,034	Calcutta -	2 Sept.	5 Oct.	33	S. Grose - - -	248	87	41	44	11	1	432	-	27	20	385
Shah Jehan - -	698	,, -	15 Aug.	6 Oct.	52	S. de le Roy - -	214	85	44	28	2	5	378	-	65	33	280
Cashmere - -	640	Madras -	12 Oct.	11 Nov.	30	A. McM. Paterson -	166	83	40	37	9	7	342	-	6	-	336
Surrey - -	1,089	Calcutta -	14 Sept.	12 Oct.	28	U. Chunder Doss -	272	99	44	26	4	3	448	3	10	13	428
Turkey - -	1,120	,, -	11 Oct.	2 Nov.	44	Sheik Ershand Hossen	274	73	22	17	5	-	391	1	8	-	384
Fathe Salam - -	618	,, -	24 Oct.	25 Nov.	32	A. Dalgairns - -	211	61	23	15	1	3	314	-	4	-	310
Colgrain - -	583	,, -	30 Oct.	30 Nov.	31	R. Lowe - - -	187	66	27	15	2	1	298	1	10	-	289
Tarquin - -	686	Madras -	15 Nov.	10 Dec.	25	John Bacon - -	136	48	23	13	1	4	225	-	-	-	225
Agra - -	664	Calcutta -	14 Nov.	15 Dec.	31	J. Wilson - - -	215	63	25	22	2	2	329	-	4	-	325
Shah Allum - -	1,185	,, -	15 Oct.	23 Nov.	38	C. Hayes - -	270	77	38	34	6	5	430	-	16	18	396
Canning - -	926	,, -	23 Nov.	26 Dec.	33	S. P. Falloon - -	253	89	34	24	1	7	408	1	4	-	405
						Total - -	13,718	4,190	1,577	1,242	188	176	21,091	41	677	172	20,283

F 2

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 8th May,* 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 18.

Return of Immigrants and Liberated Africans introduced into the West India Colonies and Mauritius, from the Year 1843 to the end of the Year 1856, and in each Year since the 1st day of January 1857 to the end of the year 1865, so far as known.

Jamaica.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Total.
Great Britain -	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Madeira - -	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	379
Sierra Leone -	2,552	—	—	—	—	390	—	—	—	—	2,942
St. Helena -	2,632	—	—	—	47	259	608	533	—	—	4,079
East Indies -	4,550	—	—	—	598	1,523	1,982	542	—	—	9,195
China - -	*472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	472
Canada - -	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145
United States -	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
British W. Indies	382	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	382
Havannah -	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347
Direct from captured Slavers -	230	362	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	592
Total -	11,725	362	—	—	645	2,172	2,590	1,075	—	—	18,569

British Guiana.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Total.
Great Britain -	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Madeira - -	18,569	342	†1,556	‡945	§531	‖ 70	¶ 38	—	—	13	22,064
Cape de Verds -	766	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	819
Azores - -	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164
Sierra Leone -	4,619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,619
Kroo Coast -	381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	381
St. Helena -	2,590	—	281	—	625	40	558	**446	390	42	4,972
East Indies -	22,730	2,596	1,405	3,804	5,078	3,720	5,625	2,353	2,710	3,216	53,246
China - -	647	—	—	699	1,942	3,365	2,590	396	509	1,691	11,839
British W. Indies	1,187	—	56	—	—	—	—	69	4,297	††1,997	7,606
Surinam - -	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Rio de Janeiro -	441	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	441
Martinique - Guadaloupe -	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	367
Total -	52,513	2,938	3,351	5,448	8,176	7,204	8,811	3,264	7,906	6,959	106,570

Trinidad.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Total.
Madeira - -	725	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	725
Cape de Verds -	—	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172
Sierra Leone -	2,474	—	—	—	226	—	—	—	—	—	2,700
St. Helena -	2,292	—	30	4	470	—	—	—	—	—	2,796
East Indies -	10,569	1,414	2,083	3,363	2,169	2,544	1,603	1,801	949	2,759	29,254
China - -	988	—	—	—	—	—	467	—	—	593	2,048
United States -	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
British W. Indies	4,773	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,773
Rio de Janeiro -	879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	879
Total -	22,747	1,586	2,113	3,367	2,865	2,544	2,070	1,801	949	3,352	43,394

* This includes 205 Chinese brought from Panama.

† 72
‡ 261
§ 396
‖ 35 } of these were not introduced at the public expense.
¶ 9
** 74
†† 47

APPENDIX No. 18—*continued.*

ST. LUCIA.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Total.
Sierra Leone -	551	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	551
St. Helena -	568	—	—	—	—	—	179	—	—	—	747
East Indies -	—	—	—	555	660	—	320	—	—	—	1,535
TOTAL -	1,119	—	—	555	660	—	499	—	—	—	2,833

ST. VINCENT.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Total.
Madeira - -	546	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	546
Sierra Leone -	234	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	234
St. Helena -	575	—	—	—	94	119	14	—	—	—	802
East Indies -	—	—	—	—	—	260	307	—	—	—	567
TOTAL - -	1,355	—	—	—	94	379	321	—	—	—	2,149

GRENADA.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Total.
Madeira - -	431	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	431
Sierra Leone -	972	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	972
St. Helena -	85	—	—	—	92	122	57	114	—	—	470
East Indies -	—	283	362	299	—	—	1,097	—	—	—	2,041
Saba - -	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
TOTAL -	1,511	283	362	299	92	122	1,154	114	—	—	3,937

ANTIGUA.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Total.
Madeira - -	1,973	—	44	—	—	11	—	191	—	—	2,219
Cape de Verds -	195	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	207
China - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*100	—	—	100
British W. Indies	19	—	12	26	—	—	—	1,005	—	—	1,062
TOTAL -	2,187	12	56	26	—	11	—	1,296	—	—	3,588

* Received from a French vessel stranded at Barbuda.

APPENDIX No. 18—*continued.*

ST. KITT'S.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1855.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Total.
Great Britain -	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Madeira - -	106	157	253	103	77	43	50	219	—	—	1,008
Sierra Leone -	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	—	—	318
St. Helena -	137	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	137
East Indies -	—	—	—	—	—	337	—	—	—	—	337
British W. Indies	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
TOTAL -	343	157	254	103	77	380	50	442	—	—	1,806

NEVIS.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Total.
Madeira - -	427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427
TOTAL -	427	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	427

TOBAGO.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Total.
Sierra Leone -	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
St. Helena -	246	—	—	—	—	—	225	—	—	—	471
TOTAL -	292	—	—	—	—	—	225	—	—	—	517

BAHAMAS.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Total.
From wrecked Slaver.	—	—	—	—	389	—	—	—	—	—	389
TOTAL -	—	—	—	—	389	—	—	—	—	—	389

HONDURAS.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Total.
China - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	474	474
British W. Indies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	129
TOTAL -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	603	603

APPENDIX No. 18—*continued.*

TOTAL TO WEST INDIES.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Total.
Great Britain -	34	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Madeira - -	23,156	499	1,853	1,048	608	124	88	410	—	13	27,799
Cape de Verds -	961	184	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,198
Azores - -	164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164
Sierra Leone -	11,543	—	—	—	226	390	—	223	—	—	12,382
Kroo Coast -	381	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	381
St. Helena -	9,125	—	311	4	1,328	540	1,641	1,093	390	42	14,474
East Indies -	37,849	4,293	3,850	8,021	8,505	8,336	10,934	4,686	3,659	5,975	96,175
China - -	2,107	—	—	699	1,942	3,365	3,057	496	509	2,758	14,933
Canada - -	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145
United States -	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
British W. Indies	6,366	—	68	26	—	—	—	1,074	4,297	2,126	13,957
Havannah -	347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347
Saba - -	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
Surinam - -	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31
Rio de Janeiro -	1,320	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,320
Martinique -) Guadaloupe -)	367	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	367
Direct from captured and wrecked Slavers	230	362	—	—	389	—	—	—	—	—	981
TOTAL -	94,219	5,338	6,136	9,798	12,998	12,812	15,720	7,992	8,855	10,914	184,782

MAURITIUS.

Whence Emigrating.	1843 to 1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Total.
Ibo, East Coast of Africa.	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	325
Madagascar -	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Aden - -	632	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	632
East Indies -	173,141	12,725	20,946	14,397	13,280	8,985	9,893	5,254	7,575	20,283	330,485
China - -	843	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	843
Direct from captured Slaver.	—	—	—	—	730	*568	†199	—	—	—	1,497
TOTAL -	174,980	12,725	20,946	14,397	14,010	4,553	10,092	5,254	7,575	20,283	333,821

* 202 of these were landed in the Seychelles.
† Landed in the Seychelles.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 8th May 1866.

S. WALCOTT.

Appendix No. 19.

Return showing the Number of Immigrants and Liberated Africans who have Returned to their own Countries from the British West India Colonies and Mauritius, and (as far as can be ascertained) the Amount of Earnings remitted through Government Agency in their behalf, from 1843 to 1865.

Year.	From Jamaica.		From British Guiana.		From Trinidad.		From Mauritius.	
	No.	Amount of Earnings.	No.	Amount of Earnings.	No.	Amount of Earnings.	No.	Amount of Earnings.
		£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		
1843 to 1856	1,644	(*a*) 3,000	(*b*) 3,283	(*c*) 25,474 19 2	1,675	23,561 10 10	46,066	No Returns.
1857 -	—	- - -	595	10,963 1 3	343	6,392 19 7	4,593	
1858 -	126	No Return	323	5,705 10 11	359	5,829 18 11	8,165	
1859 -	—	- - -	797	15,018 12 8	—	- - -	5,118	
1860 -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	2,833	
1861 -	74	No Return	—	- - -	303	4,076 13 8	3,257	
1862 -	—	- - -	407 7	(*d*) 8,983 15 0 (*e*) 403 6 8	—	- - -	2,212	
1863 -	—	- - -	—	- - -	—	- - -	3,221	
1864 -	—	- - -	467	(*f*) 13,939 7 9	—	- - -	3,413	
1865 -	—	- - -	462	(*g*) 11,485 4 2	514	(*h*) 1,400 0 0	3,621	
Total -	1,844	3,000	6,341	91,973 17 7	3,194	53,861 3 0	82,499	

(*a*) This is for two ships only, carrying 588 passengers. No returns for the other vessels.

(*b*) In regard to 1,308 passengers of this number there are no returns of money deposited with the Government authorities, or of the sums they had in their possession on embarkation for their own countries.

(*c*) In this amount are included the sums, so far as known, deposited by the passengers with the captains of the vessels in which they embarked.

(*d*) In addition to this amount, which was deposited with the Government Immigration Agent, that officer estimates that the savings of these coolies could not be less than 15,000*l.*, including the value of the jewels and money which they took back with them, and the cost of the passages and clothing (1,445*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*) of such of them as were not entitled to free return passages.

(*e*) Besides this amount, these people paid for their own passages back to India viâ England.

(*f*) In this amount is included 1,000*l.*, the estimated value of the jewels on the immigrants, and a Bill of Exchange for 494*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*, which one of the coolies took with him.

(*g*) This includes 250*l.*, the estimated value of the jewels on the immigrants.

(*h*) This amount consisted of—

	£	s.	d.
Money deposited in Colonial Chest - - -	9,700	0	0
Specie in possession of immigrants - - -	2,701	3	7
Estimated value of jewels and undeclared specie	2,598	16	5
	£ 14,000	0	0

In addition to this sum 77 people paid their own passages at the rate of 11*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* per adult, amounting to 911*l.* 1*s.*

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 8th May 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 20.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships despatched from Calcutta to the West Indies during the Season 1864–65.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon.	Numbers Embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths.		Numbers Landed.	Africans brought from St. Helena.
							Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.		On the Voyage.	In Harbour.		
							M.	F.	M.	F.							
British Guiana.		£ s. d.	1864.	1864.													
Lincelles - -	892	12 0 0	23 September	24 Dec.	92	R. Rivers -	306	77	29	9	16	437	2	11	—	428	—
				1865.													
Athletæ - -	975	14 0 0	18 November	15 Feb.	89	M. Tonsworth -	308	79	17	11	24	439	6	37	2	406	42
Clarence - -	1,104	14 0 0	19 December	4 March	75	C. Turner -	336	97	30	19	33	515	1	122	2	392	—
			1865.														
Earl Russell -	1,042	12 0 0	13 January	12 April	89	W. G. Gun -	318	62	27	11	13	431	2	93	—	340	—
Golden South -	976	12 0 0	5 February	26 May	110	W. Arthur -	309	63	27	13	12	434	3	124	2	311	—
Ganges - -	839	12 0 0	26 February	28 June	122	G. Butler† -	284	67	21	12	14	398	5	151	2	250	—
Fusilier - -	1,088	11 10 0	15 March	—	—	S. L. Crane -	346	82	23	11	29	491	—*	166	—	195	—
Trinidad.			1864.			Total -	2,207	527	174	86	141	3,145	19	704	8	2,322	42
Sydenham - -	1,049	11 19 0	25 November	7 February	74	J. Carroll -	307	79	15	19	4	424	3	9	—	418	—
Atalanta - -	930	11 18 4	22 December	10 March	78	S. P. Chennell -	333	92	25	15	22	487	3	18	2	470	—
			1865.														
Newcastle - -	1,137	12 14 6	25 January	29 April	94	F. Johnson -	403	79	19	17	20	538	2	15	—	525	—
						Total -	1,043	250	59	51	46	1,449	8	42	2	1,413	—
						Grand Total -	3,250	777	233	137	187	4,594	27	746	10	3,735	42

* Note.—The "*Fusilier*" was wrecked on the 26th May at Port Natal.

Number of Emigrants embarked in India - - - - -		491
Died on the voyage between Calcutta and Natal - - - -	160	
Died during the wreck by exposure or drowning - - - -	26	
Died at Natal after wreck - - - - - - -	60	
Died on the voyage between Natal and British Guiana - - -	6	
Left at Natal - - - - - - - -	44	
Arrived in British Guiana (24th August) in the "*Earl of South Esk*" - -	195	
		491

† This gentleman, on the arrival of the vessel at the Cape of Good Hope, was replaced by Mr. H. Chittenden.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 8th May* 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 21.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched from Calcutta to the West Indies during the Season 1865-66.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Destination.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Name of Surgeon.	Numbers Embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Number landed.	Remarks.
								Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.				
								M.	F.	M.	F.						
Golden Empire -	1,218	£ s. d. 10 10 0	British Guiana	1865. 12 Aug.	1865. 4 Nov.	84	KhetterMohun Dutt.	297	92	22	22	34	467	2	11	458	
*Eagle Speed -	--	10 10 0	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Oasis - -	1,116	10 0 0	,,	3 Sept.	1 Dec.	107	W. H. Pearse, M.D.	294	76	31	12	33	446	4	41	409	
Jason - -	1,023	9 17 6	,,	18 Sept.	1 Dec.	74	Moti Lal Mittra	324	103	29	17	35	508	2	55	455	
Copenhagen -	876	9 15 0	,,	5 Oct.	1866. 15 Jan.	102	J. S. Hughes, M.D.	227	95	30	26	42	420	3	57	366	
Apelles - -	1,030	10 3 6	,,	11 Nov.	4 Feb.	85	W. Campbell -	312	109	37	22	38	518	2	17	503	
Clarence - -	1,104	12 3 0	,,	1866. 30 Jan.	20 April	80	C. Turner -	287	98	41	15	43	484	1	9	476	
							Total -	1,741	573	190	114	225	2,843	14	190	2,667	
Carleton - -	1,085	10 5 0	Trinidad	1865. 17 Aug.	1865. 22 Nov.	97	A. H. Anthonisz	297	97	48	37	14	493	6	53	446	
Koomar - -	1,201	10 5 0	,,	7 Sept.	24 Dec.	108	J. T. S. Jolley	269	107	55	36	24	491	2	85	408	
Empress - -	1,343	9 17 5	,,	23 Sept.	22 Dec.	90	OmeshChunder Dutt.	295	116	48	31	24	514	2	24	492	
							Total -	861	320	151	104	62	1,498	10	162	1,346	
†Countess of Ripon	1,209	10 5 0	Grenada / St. Vincent	5 Nov.	—	—	J. Carroll -	158 / 133	70 / 52	29 / 19	15 / 11	13 / 8	285 / 223	1 / 1	26 / 10	260 / 214	
							Grand Total -	2,893	1,015	389	244	308	4,849	26	388	4,487	

* The "Eagle Speed" sailed for British Guiana on the 30th August, with 407 emigrants and 33 crew, was totally wrecked on the Roy Mudiah Sands on the 21st August, 262 lives lost.

† Grounded on a reef off the Island of Barbados on the 20th Jan. 1866. Passengers and crew safely landed and forwarded to their respective destinations.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 8th May 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 22.

Return of Ships and Coolies (entitled to back Passages) despatched from the West to the East Indies, from 1850.

Colony and Ship.	Date of Sailing.	Numbers Embarked.						Deaths during the Voyage.	Number landed.
		Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.				
Jamaica:									
* Ostrich	1853. Apr. 1	128	36	11	10	13	198	5	193
*†Harkaway	Apr. 10	264	73	20	14	19	390	2	388
†Edward	Apr. 10	192	83	16	8	5	304	15	289
*†William Jardine	Apr. 15	228	26	6	10	5	275	18	257
*†Gloriana	1854. Jan. 21	280	68	23	24	34	429	13	416
* Sir George Pollock	1858. Apr. 13	55	23	24	16	5	126	1	127
Total		1,147	312	100	82	81	1,722	54	1,670
British Guiana:									
* Lucknow	1850. Nov. 19	188	35	9	12	3	247	10	237
*†Zenobia	1851. June 26	213	54	25	13	–	305	22	283
†Lord Elgin	Oct. 6	96	33	6	11	–	146	3	143
†Hempsyko	Nov. 1	118	27	11	9	–	165	11	154
* Glentanner	Nov. 15	241	37	23	10	–	311	83	228
*†Lucknow	1852. Mar. 9	198	41	36	15	–	290	8	282
* Thetis	Oct. 18	192	24	3	–	10	229	13	216
†Sandford	1853. Aug. 9	143	44	15	6	3	211	15	196
* Sandford	1854. Nov. 16	213	24	5	3	6	251	8	243
† Empress Eugenie	1856. Oct. 17	156	67	15	13	9	260	8	259
* Blue Jacket	1857. Mar. 24	213	52	22	17	14	318	5	318
* Hamilla Mitchell	Sept. 24	209	40	10	10	8	277	8	269
* White Eagle	1858. May 13	256	42	8	10	7	323	8	316
* Queen of the East	1859. Oct. 2	290	59	16	13	12	390	15	376
† Henry Moore	Nov. 22	224	110	24	24	25	407	83	330
* Gipsy Bride‡	1862. Sept. 24	270	80	24	25	8	407	28	381
* Ganges	1864. Sept. 2	280	91	34	30	12	447	9	438
* Clarence (a.)	1865. Sept. 3	289	93	30	33	17	462	34	433
Total		3,789	953	316	254	134	5,446	371	5,102
Trinidad:									
* Eliza Stewart	1851. May 31	17	2	1	2	–	22	Nil.	22
* Eliza	Sept. 6	271	49	16	18	–	354	30	324
*†Clareudon	1852. Mar. 12	182	41	12	6	–	241	16	225
* Bucephalus	1853. Aug. 3	288	19	–	4	3	314	12	302
*†Shand	Aug. 19	222	33	10	11	11	287	4	283
*†Scindian§	1855. June 1	108	29	19	18	3	177	13	164
*†Arabia	1856. Oct. 18	177	48	26	24	5	280	9	288
*†Eveline	1857. Oct. 17	266	33	18	22	4	343	9	339
* Mooltan	1858. Dec. 10	246	54	52	23	7	359	14	346
* Brechin Castle	1861. Oct. 23	236	34	10	17	6	303	19	285
* British Trident	1865. Dec. 21	354	87	35	32	6	514	31	492
Total		2,364	429	179	177	45	3,194	157	3,070

The difference between the number of coolies reported to have been embarked in the West Indies, and the number reported to have been landed at Calcutta, is in some cases materially less than the reported number of deaths. This arises partly from births on the voyage, and partly to gaps from the embarkation at the last moment of persons not entered in the lists. It is thought best, however, to give the numbers as they have been reported to the Board, without attempting to reconcile the discrepancy.

Vessels marked thus * sailed for Calcutta; thus † for Madras; thus *† for both Calcutta and Madras.

‡ In this vessel twelve Maldivians were also embarked.

§ In this vessel two Chinese were also embarked.

In this vessel three Chinese were also embarked.

(a) In this vessel one Chinese and six Indians were embarked.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 8th May 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 23.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched from China to British Guiana, Trinidad, and Honduras, during the Season 1864–65.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Port of Departure.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Surgeon.	Numbers Embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Numbers landed.
								Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.			
								M.	F.	M.	F.					
British Guiana.		£ s. d.		1864.	1865.											
Brechin Castle	537	14 0 0	Canton	18 October - 1865.	26 January -	100	D. Watson, M.D.	187	78	5	—	—	270	2	3	269
Queen of the East	1,226	12 17 6	Canton	5 January -	18 April -	103	R. T. Nicholls,	362	110	14	2	—	488	1	8	481
Sevilla	598	14 0 0	Canton	8 March -	22 June -	106	J. A. Tarrance	204	93	14	—	1	312	4	11	305
Ariina	691	14 0 0	Canton	31 March -	11 July -	102	J. Dollman	271	59	13	—	—	343	—	32	311
Bucton Castle	886	14 0 0	Canton	30 April -	28 Aug. -	120	J. M. Beaumont	266	74	10	—	3	353	2	30	325
							Total -	1,290	414	56	2	4	1,776	9	84	1,691
Trinidad.				1864.												
Montrose	750	15 0 0	Canton	17 November	18 February	93	J. Denton	197	106	18	1	2	324	1	11	314
Paria	620	14 0 0	Canton	11 February	25 May -	103	W. Cecil Penn	193	81	13	1	—	288	5	14	279
							Total -	390	187	31	2	2	612	6	25	593
Honduras.																
Light of the Age	—	—	Amoy	8 March -	12 June -	96		445	14	16	2	3	480	—	6	474
							Total -	445	14	16	2	3	480	—	6	474
							Grand Total	2,125	615	103	6	9	2,858	15	115	2,758

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 8th May* 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 24.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched from China to British Guiana and Trinidad during the Season 1865–66.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price. £ s. d.	Port of Departure.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of Days on the Voyage.	Surgeon.	Numbers Embarked. Adults. M.	Adults. F.	Children. M.	Children. F.	Infants.	Total.	Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Number landed.	Remarks.
British Guiana.				1865.	1866.												
*Pride of the Ganges	631	14 0 0	Canton	8th Dec. 1866.	—	—	A Chinese - -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*This vessel sailed with 301 emigrants on board, who mutinied on the 11th Dec., took possession of the ship, and murdered the master and purser. First Mate then compelled to land her passengers at Hainan. Ship then escaped to Hong Kong.
Light Brigade -	1,214	14 0 0	Amoy	18 Jan.	—	—	David Watson -	488	4	—	1	—	493	—	6	487	
Jeddo - -	1,050	14 0 0	„	18 March	—	—	—	477	3	—	—	—	480	—	—	—	
Pride of the Ganges	631	14 0 0	Canton	31 March	—	—	L. Richardson, M.D.	239	29	17		—	305	—	—	—	
							Total - -										
Trinidad.				1865.	1866.												
Dudbrooke - -	571	13 10 0	Amoy	23 Oct.	12 Feb.	112	C. T. Kelland -	283	1	2	—	—	286	—	14	272	
Red Riding Hood	720	14 0 0	„	4 Dec.	24 Feb.	82	Decimus Curme -	319	5	2	1	—	327	—	2	325	
							Total -	602	6	4	1	—	613	—	16	597	
							Grand Total -										

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 8th May 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 25.

Table showing the Number of Liberated Africans despatched from St. Helena to the West Indies during the Year 1865.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Destination.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers Embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Numbers landed.
							Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.			
							M.	F.	M.	F.					
		£ s. d.		1865.	1865.										
Athlete - - -	975	8 10 0	British Guiana	20 Jan.	15 Feb.	26	25	6	8	3	—	42	—	—	42

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster. 8th May* 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 26.

Table showing the Number and Particulars of the Ships and Emigrants despatched from Madras to Natal during the Year 1865.

Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Contract Price.	Port of Departure.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	No. of Days on the Voyage.	Numbers Embarked.						Births on the Voyage.	Deaths on the Voyage.	Numbers landed.
							Adults.		Children.		Infants.	Total.			
							M.	F.	M.	F.					
		£ s. d.		1865.	1865.										
Regina - -	599	—	Madras -	12 Jan.	25 Feb.	44	229	71	23	19	4	349	1	3	347
Ardbeg - -	925	—	Madras -	19 May	30 June	42	197	75	16	20	5	313	—	—	313
Porchester - -	801	4 2 7	Madras -	16 Jun.	18 Sept.	34	214	76	25	17	6	338	—	4	334
Adelaide - -	775	—	Madras -	23 Dec.	2 Feb.	39	224	79	23	16	6	348	—	3	345
					Total -		864	301	90	72	21	1,348	1	10	1,339

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 8*th May* 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 27.

Return showing Amounts of Money remitted by Settlers in North America to their Friends in the United Kingdom from 1848 (the first Year in which we have any Information) to 1865, both inclusive.

Year.	Amount.
	£
1848	460,000
1849	540,000
1850	957,000
1851	990,000
1852	1,404,000
1853	1,439,000
1854	1,730,000
1855	873,000
1856	951,000
1857	593,165
1858	472,610
1859*	575,378
1860†	576,932
1861‡	426,285
1862§	381,901
1863¶	412,053
1864**	416,605
1865††	577,608

* During this year the sum of 45,798*l.* was also remitted from Australia.
† Do. do. 66,713*l.* do. do.
‡ Do. do. 78,095*l.* do. do.
§ Do. do. 81,123*l.* do. do.
¶ Do. do. 48,058*l.* do. do.
** Do. do. 44,631*l.* do. do.
†† Do. do. 20,263*l.* do. do.

Note.—In addition to the above amounts for 1863, 44,123*l.* were remitted from America and Australia, but the sum from each place cannot be specified.

S. Walcott.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 8th May* 1866.

Appendix No. 28.

Table showing the Mortality in Sailing Ships that cleared from Liverpool for the United States during the year 1865 (so far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported.	
		Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.
1865.			
Jan. 26	Orient	273	1
Feb. 3	Star of the West	178	—
14	Atmosphere	358	1
25	Neptune	418	2
March 6	Hibernia	512	1
16	Ellen Austin	378	—
21	Harvest Queen	352	—
27	Chancellor	571	2
April 5	James Foster, junior	608	—
8	Antarctic	552	3
10	Adelaide	713	1
13	Calhoun	436	1
20	St. Mark	791	—
20	Isaac Webb	438	—
24	John Bright	762	—
25	Excelsior	491	—
29	Belle Wood	632	3
May 1	Monarch of the Seas	502	1
3	W. F. Storer	489	—
5	Webster	516	—
9	Resolute	713	2
13	William Tapscott	737	1
16	City of New York	552	3
17	Great Western	671	—
22	Victory	636	—
26	Jeremiah Thompson	586	—
27	Atmosphere	545	1
27	North American	716	—
June 1	Energy	264	—
8	Constantine	506	—
8	Bridgewater	741	1
9	Alexander Marshall	425	—
14	Star of the West	373	1
26	Hibernia	619	—
30	Orient	316	—
July 4	Columbia	381	1
8	Wisconsin	386	—
14	Escort	445	1
21	Neptune	496	3
26	Adelaide	489	—
26	Gratitude	446	—
	Carried forward	21,013	30

Date of Clearance.		Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.
1865.		Brought forward - -	21,013	30
Aug.	1	Ellen Austin - - - -	295	—
	7	Isaac Webb - - - -	258	—
	9	Antarctic - - - -	352	4
	10	John Bright - - - -	517	5
	21	Harvest Queen - - -	387	—
	26	Excelsior - - - -	243	—
Sept.	9	Universe - - - -	421	2
	19	Atmosphere - - - -	437	2
	27	Chancellor - - - -	442	1
	27	William Tapscott - - - -	461	3
Oct.	10	Monarch of the Seas - - -	230	1
	23	Victory - - - -	379	—
	26	North American - - -	492	—
Nov.	1	Star of the West - - -	189	—
	4	Columbia - - - -	218	—
	4	Hibernia - - -	332	—
	18	Neptune - - - -	187	—
	18	Gratitude - - - - -	274	4
	27	Ellen Austin - - - -	97	—
	27	Escort - - - -	133	3
Dec.	1	Adelaide - - - -	202	—
	4	Isaac Webb - - - -	85	1
	9	John Bright - - - -	152	4
	18	Harvest Queen - - -	80	—
		Total -	27,876	60 = ·21 per cent.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 8th May 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 29.

Table showing the Mortality in Steam Ships that cleared from Liverpool for the United States and Canada during the Year 1865 (so far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Cork.	Total.	Deaths.
1865.	For New York.				
Jan. 4	City of Baltimore -	198	38	236	—
10	Virginia - -	242	127	369	—
11	Glasgow - -	192	208	400	1
18	City of Cork - -	199	35	234	2
25	City of London -	294	63	357	—
Feb. 1	City of Dublin -	139	86	225	—
4	Etna - -	148	59	207	—
8	City of Boston - -	267	113	380	—
14	Pennsylvania - -	288	186	474	—
15	Edinburgh - -	249	203	452	—
18	City of Limerick	111	16	127	—
22	City of Baltimore -	263	182	445	—
Mar. 1	City of Washington -	296	151	447	—
4	City of Cork - -	138	—	138	—
8	City of London -	393	113	506	—
14	Virginia - -	370	332	702	—
15	City of Manchester -	312	93	405	—
18	City of Dublin - -	138	365	503	—
22	Etna - - -	351	168	519	—
28	Helvetia - -	389	386	775	1
29	Edinburgh - -	487	257	744	1
31	Kangaroo - -	127	562	689	—
April 4	Pennsylvania - -	312	121	433	—
5	City of Baltimore -	569	202	771	—
7	City of Limerick -	71	346	417	—
12	City of Washington -	530	271	801	—
15	City of Cork - -	318	276	594	—
19	City of London -	720	184	904	—
25	Erin - - -	339	848	1,187	2
26	City of Manchester -	471	306	777	—
29	City of Dublin - -	307	247	554	—
May 2	Virginia - -	338	646	984	1
3	Etna - - -	130	611	741	1
3	City of Boston -	626	212	838	—
9	Louisiana - -	494	206	700	—
10	Edinburgh - -	518	258	776	—
13	Kangaroo - -	594	133	727	—
15	Helvetia - - -	695	599	1,204	1
17	City of Baltimore -	849	53	902	—
23	Pennsylvania - -	542	493	1,035	—
24	City of Washington -	449	390	839	—
27	City of Cork - -	452	167	619	—
31	City of London -	542	112	654	—
	Carried forward -	15,367	10,424	25,791	10

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Cork.	Total.	Deaths.
1865.	Brought forward -	15,367	10,424	25,791	10
June 7	City of New York -	521	99	620	—
7	Erin -	526	462	988	—
10	City of Manchester -	391	233	624	—
14	Virginia -	350	286	636	1
14	City of Boston -	596	203	799	—
16	City of Dublin -	216	308	524	—
21	Louisiana -	318	202	520	—
21	Edinburgh -	648	—	648	—
24	City of Limerick -	304	379	683	2
28	City of Baltimore -	618	40	658	—
30	City of Cork -	222	362	584	—
July 4	Pennsylvania -	544	488	1,032	—
5	City of Washington -	693	28	721	—
11	Helvetia -	445	304	749	1
12	City of London -	580	230	810	—
14	City of Manchester -	373	334	707	—
19	City of New York -	490	134	624	—
19	Erin - -	737	290	1,027	2
22	City of Dublin -	303	215	518	—
26	City of Boston -	523	254	777	—
26	Virginia -	626	223	849	—
28	Kangaroo -	309	196	505	—
Aug. 2	Etna -	371	110	481	1
2	Scotland - -	811	51	862	—
5	City of Cork -	282	102	384	1
9	City of Baltimore -	341	155	496	—
9	Louisiana -	637	181	818	1
11	Edinburgh -	325	254	579	—
16	Pennsylvania -	785	273	1,058	—
16	City of Washington -	347	177	524	—
19	City of Limerick -	293	215	508	—
23	City of London -	547	27	574	—
23	The Queen -	791	538	1,329	—
24	City of Manchester	399	280	679	—
30	Helvetia -	872	335	1,207	1
30	City of New York -	399	60	459	3
Sept. 2	City of Dublin -	430	137	567	—
6	Erin - -	826	335	1,161	—
6	City of Boston -	456	192	648	1
8	Kangaroo -	250	148	398	—
13	Virginia - -	768	196	964	1
13	Etna -	293	186	479	3
16	City of Cork -	450	—	450	—
20	Edinburgh -	380	235	615	—
20	Scotland -	685	348	1,033	—
22	City of Limerick -	268	146	414	—
27	Louisiana -	698	—	698	—
27	City of Washington -	434	69	503	—
30	City of Manchester -	322	179	501	—
	Carried forward -	39,160	20,623	59,783	28

Date of Clearance.		Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Cork.	Total.	Deaths.
		Brought forward -	39,160	20,623	59,783	28
Oct.	4	Pennsylvania - -	674	352	1,026	2
	4	City of London -	415	181	596	—
	6	City of Baltimore -	281	182	463	2
	10	City of New York -	330	148	478	1
	12	Helvetia - -	664	304	968	1
	13	City of Dublin - -	237	—	237	—
	18	City of Boston - -	585	—	585	1
	20	Erin - - -	571	272	843	1
	25	Etna - - -	282	157	439	—
	26	Virginia - - -	582	324	906	—
	28	City of Limerick -	288	117	405	—
Nov.	1	Scotland - -	513	302	815	—
	3	Edinburgh - -	255	50	305	1
	8	City of London -	287	134	421	1
	8	Louisiana - -	148	139	287	—
	9	Moravian - - -	234	43	277	1
	14	City of Baltimore -	378	113	491	1
	15	Pennsylvania - -	226	123	349	—
	17	Kangaroo - -	185	66	251	—
	22	City of New York -	212	107	319	—
	22	The Queen - -	243	132	375	—
	25	City of Dublin - -	147	—	147	—
	29	Helvetia - -	162	116	278	—
	29	City of Boston - -	360	31	391	—
Dec.	1	City of Cork - -	113	110	223	—
	6	Etna - - -	229	29	258	—
	8	Virginia - -	287	140	427	—
	9	City of Limerick -	97	—	97	—
	13	City of Washington -	296	113	409	—
	14	Scotland - -	164	98	262	—
	20	City of London - -	283	55	338	2
	20	Louisiana - -	133	63	196	1
	22	Edinburgh - -	131	343	474	—
	27	City of Baltimore -	173	58	231	—
	27	Erin - - -	153	48	201	2
	30	Kangaroo - - -	178	—	178	—
		Total -	49,656	25,073	74,729	45
		For Boston.				
May	17	Bosphorus - -	163	468	631	—
	20	Gambia - -	136	168	304	—
June	17	Propontis - -	143	174	317	—
July	15	Bosphorus - -	271	148	419	—
Aug.	12	Propontis - - -	361	102	463	—
Sept.	9	Bosphorus - -	326	174	500	—
Oct.	13	Propontis - - -	160	174	334	—
Nov.	6	Delaware - -	187	138	325	—
	18	Bosphorus - -	199	80	279	—
Dec.	19	Propontis - -	146	39	185	—
		Total -	2,092	1,665	3,757	—

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Cork.	Total.	Deaths.
1865.	For New Orleans.				
Oct. 11	Gambia	89	16	105	—
26	Florida	80	—	80	—
Nov. 7	Bolivian	122	—	122	—
	Total	291	16	307	—

		Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Londonderry.	Total.	Deaths.
	For Portland.				
Jan. 5	Damascus	98	29	127	—
12	Hibernian	81	47	128	—
19	Peruvian	97	38	135	—
26	St. David	96	22	118	—
Feb. 2	North American	96	25	121	—
9	Nova Scotian	99	34	133	—
16	Moravian	116	80	196	—
20	Belgian	114	43	157	—
March 2	Peruvian	186	69	255	—
9	St. David	113	137	250	—
16	Damascus	105	125	230	—
23	Nova Scotian	170	121	291	—
30	Moravian	317	120	437	—
April 6	Belgian	172	122	294	—
13	North American	243	149	392	—
Nov. 9	North American	252	74	326	—
16	Nova Scotian	219	92	311	—
23	Hibernian	359	58	417	—
30	Damascus	35	55	90	—
Dec. 7	Peruvian	358	6	364	—
14	Belgian	114	176	290	—
22	Moravian	243	60	303	—
28	North American	77	51	128	—
	Total	3,760	1,733	5,493	—
	For Canada.				
April 20	Peruvian	339	127	466	—
27	Hibernian	301	160	461	—
May 4	Nova Scotian	441	12	453	—
11	Moravian	522	293	815	—
18	Belgian	412	127	539	1
5	North American	303	130	433	—
June 1	Peruvian	340	97	437	—
8	Hibernian	218	97	315	—
15	Damascus	144	139	283	—
	Carried forward	3,020	1,182	4,202	—

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked at Liverpool.	Nos. embarked at Londonderry.	Total.	Deaths.
1865.	Brought forward -	3,020	1,182	4,202	—
June 22	Moravian - -	247	94	341	—
29	Belgian - - -	229	77	306	1
July 6	North American -	271	84	355	—
13	Peruvian - - -	353	57	410	—
20	Hibernian - -	180	101	281	—
27	Damascus - -	153	—	153	—
Aug. 3	Moravian - - -	229	96	325	—
10	Belgian - -	281	13	294	—
17	North American -	229	98	327	—
18	St. Patrick - -	96	—	96	—
24	Peruvian - -	335	16	351	—
31	Hibernian - -	299	129	428	—
Sept. 7	Damascus - -	107	3	110	—
8	St. David - -	263	38	301	1
14	Moravian - -	370	175	545	—
21	Belgian - - -	284	1	285	1
28	North American -	350	29	379	—
Oct. 5	Nova Scotian - -	360	18	378	—
12	Hibernian - -	270	104	374	—
19	Damascus - -	96	1	97	—
20	St. David - - -	*304	68	372	—
26	Peruvian - -	256	97	353	—
Nov. 2	Belgian - - -	189	102	291	—
	Total -	8,771	2,583	11,354	4

* 87 of these were embarked at Glasgow.

SUMMARY.

Ships cleared out for	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
New York - - -	74,729	45	·06
Boston - - -	3,757	—	—
Portland - - -	5,493	—	—
New Orleans - - -	307	—	—
Canada - - -	11,354	4	·03
Total - -	95,640	49	·05

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 8th May 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 30.

Table showing the Mortality in Sailing Ships that cleared from London for Australasia during the Year 1865 (so far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. embarked.	Ships reported. No. of Deaths.
1865.	For Queensland.		
Jan. 24	Landsborough	*320	—
Feb. 8	Sunda	§509	—
March 17	Commodore Perry	658	7
April 4	Sirocco	453	14
22	Royal Dane	545	31
May 22	Young Australia	†405	10
23	Young England	454	10
17	Empress of the Seas	491	29
	Total	3,835	101
	For New Zealand.		
Jan. 1	Belgravia	172	1
20	Winterther	‡141	3
Feb. 4	Berar	222	4
8	Lancashire Witch	490	12
May 6	John Temperley	86	1
31	King of Italy	217	4
June 8	Tudor	262	4
Aug. 2	Blue Jacket	204	4
26	Percy	96	2
Sept. 29	Mermaid	252	1
	Total	2,142	36

* 176
† 125 } of these were embarked at Plymouth.
‡ 11
§ 398 of these were embarked at Cork.

Summary.

Ships cleared out for	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
Queensland	3,835	101	2·82
New Zealand	2,142	36	1·68
Total	5,977	137	2·29

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 8th May 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 31.

Table showing the Mortality in Passenger Ships that cleared from the Clyde during the year 1865 (so far as Reports have been received).

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Embarked at Glasgow.	Embarked at Dublin.	Embarked at Londonderry.	Total.	Deaths.
	For the United States.					
1865.						
Jan. 28	Britannia	115	—	—	115	—
March 1	United Kingdom	295	—	—	295	1
25	Britannia	546	—	—	*546	—
April 15	Caledonia	545	—	—	545	1
22	United Kingdom	563	—	—	563	1
May 10	Britannia	519	—	—	519	—
27	Caledonia	517	—	—	517	—
June 10	Hibernia	593	—	—	593	—
24	Britannia	537	—	—	537	—
July 8	Caledonia	407	—	—	407	—
22	Hibernia	501	—	—	501	—
Aug. 5	Britannia	436	—	—	436	—
19	Caledonia	480	—	—	480	—
26	United Kingdom	200	—	—	200	—
Sept. 2	Hibernia	463	—	—	463	—
16	Britannia	499	—	—	499	—
30	Caledonia	464	—	—	464	—
Oct. 14	Hibernia	484	—	—	484	—
21	United Kingdom	448	—	—	448	—
28	Britannia	438	—	—	†438	—
Nov. 11	Caledonia	345	—	—	345	—
25	Hibernia	290	—	—	290	—
Dec. 9	Britannia	220	—	—	220	—
23	Caledonia	133	—	—	133	—
	Total	10,038	—	—	10,038	3
	For Canada.					
April 27	St. David	133	268	—	401	—
May 13	St. Patrick	215	167	—	382	1
25	St. George	279	227	—	506	—
June 7	United Kingdom	512	—	—	512	2
14	St. David	281	187	—	468	—
22	St. Andrew	161	118	—	279	—
30	St. Patrick	117	74	—	191	—
July 12	St. George	115	122	—	237	—
27	St. David	122	—	136	258	—
Aug. 9	St. Andrew	145	—	116	261	—
23	St. George	126	—	163	289	—
Sept. 21	St. Andrew	119	—	101	220	—
Oct. 5	St. George	170	—	285	455	—
	Total	2,495	1,163	801	4,459	3

* 46
† 33
} of these landed at St. John's, New Brunswick.

Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Embarked at Glasgow.	Embarked at Dublin.	Embarked at Londonderry.	Total.	Deaths.
1865.	For Queensland.					
April 20	Naval Reserve - -	556	—	—	556	27
July 26	Samarang - -	442	—	—	442	10
	Total - -	998	—	—	998	37
	For New Zealand.					
Mar. 13	Resolute - - -	354	—	—	354	7
April 1	Caribou - -	142	—	—	142	—
June 2	Peter Denny - -	154	—	—	154	—
Aug. 11	Robert Henderson -	358	—	—	358	—
	Total - -	1,008	—	—	1,008	7

SUMMARY.

Ships cleared out for	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
United States - - -	10,038	3	·02
Canada - - - -	4,459	3	·06
Queensland - - -	998	37	3·70
New Zealand - -	1,008	7	·69
Total - -	16,503	50	·30

Note.—The Vessels to the United States and Canada were steamers.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 8th May* 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 32.

Table showing the Mortality in Sailing Vessels that cleared from Londonderry and Galway during the year 1865 (so far as Reports have been received).

Port.	Date of Clearance.	Name of Ships.	Ships reported. Nos. sailed.	Nos. died.	Per-centage of Deaths.
	1865.	For New York.			
Londonderry	April 12	Minehaha - -	202	—	—
	May 24	Village Belle - -	206	—	—
	Aug. 26	Minehaha - - -	185	—	—
		Total -	693	—	—
		For Philadelphia.			
	Mar. 29	Mohongo - -	244	—	—
	April 7	Huron - - -	130	—	—
	26	Stadacona - -	361	—	—
	May 13	Emily Peel - -	228	—	—
	Aug. 5	Mohongo - -	275	—	—
	Sept. 16	Village Belle - -	121	—	—
		Total -	1,359	—	—
		For New Brunswick.			
	April 12	Doctor Kane - -	50	—	—
Galway	May 29	For New Brunswick.			
		Ariel - - - -	92	—	—

Government Emigration Board.
8, Park Street, Westminster, 8th May 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 33.

Summary of the Mortality in Sailing and Steam Vessels which conveyed Passengers to the United States, British North America, and Australasia during the year 1865 (so far as Reports have been received).

	United States.			British North America.			Australasia.		
	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.	Nos. embarked.	No. of Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths.
Sailing Vessels -	29,928	60	·20	143	—	—	7,983	144	1·80
Steam Vessels -	94,248	48	·05	15,813	7	·04	—	—	—

Note.—Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners, are not included in this return.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 8*th May* 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 34.

Return showing the Accidents which occurred to Passenger Ships (so far as can be ascertained) from April 1865 to April 1866.

Port of Departure.	Remarks.
London - -	The "London," S.S., for Melbourne, left Gravesend for Plymouth on the 30th December 1865, to embark the remainder of her passengers. Sailed from Plymouth on the 6th January 1866, with 163 passengers and 89 crew. Foundered in the Bay of Biscay on the 11th January. Only 3 passengers and 16 crew saved. Vide Report p. 16.
Liverpool - -	The "Louisiana," S.S., for New York viâ Queenstown, with 500 passengers. Sailed 11th April. Struck the ground off the Old Head of Kinsale. Returned to Queenstown and landed passengers. Passengers forwarded to their destination in the "Erin," S.S. The "Propontis," S.S., cleared for New York, viâ Queenstown, 4th May. Returned to Queenstown on 11th. Landed passengers, and went to Liverpool for repairs, having broken her cog-wheel. Sailed again when repaired. Passengers sent on in the "Bosphorus" on the 17th May. The "Bridgewater" (American Ship) cleared on the 9th November for New York, with 50 crew and 331 passengers. Returned to Port 1st December leaky. Passengers forwarded in other ships. The "Perseverance," cleared for New York on the 6th October, with 40 crew and 257 steerage passengers. Put back to Queenstown partially dismasted and leaky on the 7th November. Passengers landed at Queenstown and forwarded in other vessels. The "Neptune" (American Ship) cleared for New York on the 18th November 1865, with 187 passengers and 50 crew. On the 28th November, during a heavy gale, sprung a leak and shifted cargo, and from frequent heavy gales during December experienced other and serious damage; ship continuing to leak badly the whole time. Several of the crew received serious injury, others were frost bitten, reducing the crew to four men and three boys. Had to employ 40 of the passengers in pumping the ship. Arrived at her destination on 7th January 1866, during a violent gale from the N.N.E. The "Gratitude" (British Ship) cleared for New York on the 18th November 1865, with 1 cabin, 273 steerage passengers, and 56 crew. Experienced a succession of gales up to 25th December, when the wind increased to a hurricane. Lost sails. Sprung a leak which required six pumps to be kept going night and day. Threw overboard about 400 tons of cargo. Leak still increasing, making 3 feet 6 inches per hour. On 1st January 1866 fell in with the barque "Predonia," which took off the whole of the crew and passengers. They were landed at Boston and forwarded to their destination by the broker's agents there.

APPENDIX No. 34—*continued.*

Port of Departure.	Remarks.
Liverpool—*cont.*	The "Constantine" (American Ship) sailed for New York on the 2nd December 1865, with 195 passengers, (chiefly the passengers returned in the Bridgewater) and 42 crew. Put into Queenstown on the 15th January 1866 with loss of rudder and sails, and leaky. Passengers forwarded to their destination in the "City of Cork," S.S. on 22nd January. The "Constantine," after repairs, sailed for New York without passengers. The "Wanata" (British Ship) cleared for Melbourne on 12th January 1866. Sailed on the 13th, and put back through stress of weather. Sailed again on 26th January. On 6th February at midnight, Lat. 46.13° N. Long. 8.33° W., came into collision with the ship "Queen of Beauty." On the 8th the whole of the passengers and crew were taken off the "Wanata" by the "Queen of Beauty," which put back to Plymouth and landed the rescued passengers and crew on the 10th February. No life lost. The "Wanata" after being abandoned foundered the same day. 40 of the passengers were forwarded by the "Great Britain" 17th February, and 45 by the "Arabian," on the 20th February. Some have had their money returned. Others to be forwarded. The "Fitzjames" (British Ship) sailed for Melbourne on the 25th January 1866, with 95 steerage passengers and 36 crew, put into Lisbon on the 15th February leaky and mainmast sprung.
Greenock	The "Caledonia," S.S., sailed from Greenock on the 23rd December 1865 for New York, with 20 cabin and 113 steerage passengers. Experienced severe weather when off the north coast of Ireland. Damaged her steering apparatus and broke her rudder head. Put back to Greenock on the 26th for repairs.
Cork	The "City of Boston," S.S., from Liverpool on the 8th and Cork on the 9th February, for New York, with 39 cabin and 341 steerage passengers, and 93 crew. Cracked her cylinder on leaving the Queenstown Harbour. Repaired damages, and sailed again on the 11th February. The "City of Washington," S.S., from Liverpool on the 1st and Cork on the 2nd of March, for New York, with 41 cabin and 406 steerage passengers, and 92 crew. Put back to Cork on 4th with bilge pumps choked. Sailed again 8th March.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster, 8th May* 1866.

S. WALCOTT.

Appendix No. 35.

Table showing the Number of Passenger Ships and Emigrants despatched in 1865 from the United Kingdom; the Number of such Ships Wrecked or Destroyed at Sea, and the Number of Lives so Lost, so far as at present known.

Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.		No. of Crew.	Total Crew and Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
		Commissioners Emigrants.	Private Passengers.					
London - -	2	136	28	39	203	—	—	
Liverpool - -	6	2,051	76	255	2,382	—	—	
Plymouth - -	20	6,669	26	649	7,344	—	—	
Total -	28	8,856	130	943	9,929	—	—	

Private Passenger Ships from Ports under the Superintendence of Government Emigration Officers.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Crew.	Total Crew and Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
London - -	93	17,124	3,672	20,796	(*a*) 1	233	(*a*) The "London" (S.S.) for Melbourne, left Gravesend for Plymouth on the 30th December 1865, to embark the remainder of her passengers. Sailed from Plymouth on the 6th January 1866, with 163 passengers and 89 crew. Foundered in the Bay of Biscay on the 11th January. Only 3 passengers and 16 crew saved.
Liverpool - -	*326	†111,576	23,517	135,093	(*b*) 1	—	
Plymouth - -	‡1	§992	53	1,045	—	—	
Glasgow - -	45	14,764	2,535	17,299	—	—	
Greenock - -	2	296	87	383	—	—	(*b*) The "Gratitude" sailed from Liverpool, on the 18th November 1865 for New York, with 274 passengers and 56 crew. On the 25th December, during a hurricane, sprung a leak. The whole of the passengers and crew taken off by the "Predonia" and landed at Boston. Vessel abandoned on the 7th January 1866.
Cork - - -	‖3	¶30,071	209	30,280	—	—	
Londonderry -	**10	††7,122	251	7,373	—	—	
Total -	480	181,945	30,324	212,269	2	233	

* Exclusive of one vessel from Glasgow calling to take in Passengers.
† Inclusive of 82 Passengers embarked on board a Vessel which had previously cleared at Glasgow.
‡ Exclusive of the Ships and their Crews from London calling to take in Passengers.
§ Inclusive of 944 embarked on board Vessels which had previously cleared at London.
‖ Exclusive of the Ships and their Crews from London and Liverpool calling to take in Passengers.
¶ Inclusive of 28,346 embarked on board Vessels which had previously cleared at London and Liverpool.
** Exclusive of the Ships and their Crews from Liverpool and Glasgow calling to take in Passengers.
†† Inclusive of 5,920 embarked on board Vessels which had previously cleared at Liverpool and Glasgow.

Appendix No. 35—*continued.*

Private Passenger Ships from Ports not under the Superintendence of Government Emigration Officers.

Ports.	No. of Ships.	No. of Passengers.	No. of Ships lost.	No. of Lives lost.	Remarks.
Dublin - - - -	—	1,163*	—	—	
Galway - - -	1	92	—	—	
Total - -	1	1,255	—	—	

* These passengers embarked on board vessels which had previously cleared at Glasgow.

SUMMARY.

—	Ships.			Passengers and Crew.		
	No. despatched.	No. wrecked.	Per-centage.	No. embarked.	No. of Lives lost.	Per-centage.
Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners - - -	28	—	—	9,929	—	—
Ships despatched from Ports under the superintendence of Government Emigration Officers - - -	480	2	·41	212,269	233	·10
Ships despatched from Ports not under the superintendence of Government Emigration Officers - -	1	—	—	1,255	—	—
Total - -	509	2	·39	223,453	233	·10

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster, 8th May 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 36.

Table showing the number of Passenger Ships and Emigrants despatched from the United Kingdom; the number of such ships wrecked or destroyed at sea; and the number of lives so lost, so far as known, from 1847 to 1865 both inclusive.

	Ships.			Passengers and Crew.		
	Number despatched.	Number wrecked.	Per-centage.	Number embarked.	Number of lives lost.	Per-centage.
Ships chartered by the Emigration Commissioners	1,059	5	·47	367,586	*543	·14
Ships despatched from Ports under the superintendence of Government Emigration Officers -	15,989	75	·46	3,944,666	4,648	·11
Ships despatched from Ports not under the superintendence of Government Emigration Officers - - - - -	1,583	19	1·20	125,463	136	·10
Total - - - - -	18,631	99	·53	4,437,715	5,327	·12

* These were the passengers and crew of the "Guiding Star" which sailed from Liverpool for Melbourne on the 9th January 1855, was spoken with at sea on the 15th February, and not afterwards heard of.

Government Emigration Board,
8, *Park Street, Westminster,* 8*th May* 1866.

S. Walcott.

Appendix No. 37.

Mauritius.

Ordinance (No. 29. of 1865) enacted by the Governor of Mauritius and its Dependencies, with the advice and consent of the Council of Government thereof.

Henry Barkly.

An Ordinance to amend the law as to hospitals, and medical attendance for persons under contracts of service.

27th November 1865.

Whereas the law at present existing with regard to hospital accommodation and medical care for persons under contracts of service is insufficient, and requires to be amended:

Be it therefore enacted by his Excellency the Governor with the advice and consent of the Council of Government, as follows:

Chapter I.

Repeal of former law.

Repeal of former law.

I. Ordinance No. 6. of 1845 is hereby repealed, except in so far as relates to any case which shall have arisen under any of its provisions, before this Ordinance shall have come into operation.

Chapter II.

Hospitals for labourers.

Hospital required where there are 30 or more servants.

II. Every person who shall have in his employment and residing on his premises, under written or verbal contract of service, thirty or more servants, as the term is defined in the Royal Order in Council of 7th September 1838, shall require to have, for the accommodation and treatment of such servants in case of sickness, an hospital in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance.

The provisions of this article shall apply whether the master is proprietor or only occupant of the said premises, and although the same are only used by him for the lodging of his servants.

The said provisions shall also apply whether the said servant be engaged in agricultural or other kind of labour.

Provided always that persons having establishments of servants aforesaid within the district of Port Louis, shall be held to comply with the said provisions in regard to such servants, by sending those of them who require hospital treatment to the civil hospital of Port Louis, and retaining them therein until they shall be discharged from the said hospital.

Job-contractors to have hospital accommodation for their servants.

III. Every job-contractor having in his employment thirty or more servants aforesaid, whether the said servants do or do not reside on the premises of the job-contractor, shall be bound either to have an hospital in terms of this Ordinance upon pre-

misses belonging to or hired by him, or to have, by arrangement with the owner or lessee of the estate on which his labourers work, sufficient accommodation in the hospital of the said estate for his servants working thereupon, according to the scale hereinafter provided. In the latter case the job-contractor shall be bound to notify to the stipendiary magistrate the said arrangement; and, on failure to do so, shall be held not to have complied with the provisions of this article.

IV. The provisions of the two preceding articles shall apply in all cases where servants, to the number of thirty or more, are, in the opinion of the stipendiary magistrate, really engaged for one and the same undertaking, notwithstanding that in their contracts of service different persons appear as their masters. Ordinance to apply where men are engaged to the same undertaking.

V. The following rules shall be observed regarding all hospitals which shall be established under the provisions of this Ordinance, viz.: Requisites of hospitals to be constructed.

1stly. The hospital shall require to be situated on a convenient site, and to be of sufficient construction, as the same shall respectively be certified by one of the inspecting medical officers herein-after mentioned.

2ndly. It may be built of stone, planking, or palissades, and may be roofed with tiles, bardeaux, slates, thatch, or metal: Provided that in the last-mentioned case there be a ceiling underneath the roofing, with proper means of ventilation certified as aforesaid.

3rdly. The size of the hospital shall require to be on the footing of at least sixty square feet imperial standard measure, and five hundred cubic feet aforesaid, respectively, for each bed.

4thly. It shall be separated from any camp of labourers, and be completely enclosed, by means of a fence, to the satisfaction of such inspecting officer, as certified by him.

5thly. It shall contain at all times sufficient accommodation and beds or other sleeping places for at least the following proportion of the servants,—the number and sufficiency to be certified as aforesaid, viz.:

Three per centum on the number of the servants engaged at the time: But provided that in no case shall the hospital contains beds or sleeping places for fewer than four servants.

6thly. It shall be suitably provided with medicines of the kinds, quantities, and qualities, respectively, to the satisfaction of the stipendiary magistrate, after receiving the report of the medical attendant of the servants for whom the hospital is intended, and making such further inquiries as he may consider necessary.

7thly. It shall be provided with hospital attendants, qualified for the duty of attending to the sick as such attendants, certified by the medical attendant aforesaid.

8thly. It may consist of either one building or of two or more separate buildings.

9thly. It shall be reserved exclusively for the purposes of an hospital.

10thly. In case the inspecting medical officer shall refuse to grant a certificate in any of the cases in this article provided, he shall be bound without delay, on application of any party concerned, to put such refusal in writing, and to deliver to the said party a copy thereof certified by him to be correct; upon which the said party shall be entitled to appeal against such refusal to the General Board of Health, who, after hearing parties and making such inquiry as they shall deem proper, shall determine whether or not such certificate ought to be granted, and in the event of their deciding that it ought to be granted, their decision and resolution to that effect shall be equivalent in all respects to the certificate of the inspecting medical officer in the matter or matters to which the same shall relate.

Requisites of hospitals already existing.

VI. The requirements of the preceding article shall be applicable to all hospitals already existing upon estates, but provided that any hospital which shall have been approved under the provisions of article 1st of Ordinance No. 6. of 1845, shall be held sufficient under the provisions of this Ordinance, so far as relates to its construction, site, and enclosures. Every such hospital, however, shall require to contain accommodation and beds or other sleeping places on the scale herein-before provided.

Additional accommodation during epidemics to be required.

VII. Moreover, every person as described in articles 2nd and 3rd respectively, shall be bound, in case of epidemic or infectious disease breaking out among his servants, to build or procure additional hospital accommodation of a temporary nature for such of his servants as cannot be duly accommodated in the hospital existing on his premises at the time. Such temporary hospitals shall be built or procured on the order of the stipendiary magistrate, and shall require to be to his satisfaction after due inquiry.

Penalties incurred where hospital not erected.

VIII. Any person who shall be required by this Ordinance to have an hospital, under the provisions of the preceding articles 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th, and who shall fail to have such hospital completed, furnished, and equipped in terms of this Ordinance within six calendar months from the date when this Ordinance shall come into operation (or, in case the servants for whom such hospital is required shall not be in his service till after this Ordinance shall come into operation, then within four calendar months after they shall be so in his service), shall incur a penalty of not less than 5*l.* or more than 20*l.* sterling; and the stipendiary magistrate shall appoint a period not exceeding three calendar months, within which such hospital shall be provided. Every such person failing to have such hospital as aforesaid within such period, shall incur a penalty of not less than 20*l.* or more than 50*l.* sterling, which penalty shall be repeated as often as he shall fail to comply with the order of

the stipendiary magistrate to have an hospital as aforesaid within any subsequent period to be fixed as aforesaid.

The same penalties shall be incurred by any person aforesaid who shall fail to keep up an hospital in terms of Articles 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th.

The same penalties shall also be incurred in case any person aforesaid shall fail to build or procure temporary hospital accommodation as required by Article VII. hereof; but in this case, the periods to be fixed by the magistrate for the same shall not exceed three weeks.

Continued failure to have hospital, to be ground for breaking contract of service.

IX. With regard to any servant aforesaid, being one for whom hospital accommodation is required under the provisions of this Ordinance, it shall be a sufficient ground for breaking his contract of service that his master shall have failed to have an hospital completed, furnished, and provided, in terms of Articles 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th of this Ordinance: provided such failure shall have continued during three calendar months after the master shall have been called upon so to do by notice from the stipendiary magistrate, in terms of Schedule A.

Master may insist on servant's going into hospital.

X. Any person who shall have an hospital as herein-before provided, shall be entitled to insist that any one of the labourers for whom such hospital shall be intended, shall proceed to such hospital when he shall be sick, and shall remain therein until his recovery. Any labourer who shall refuse so to do, and who shall absent himself from his work, shall, during the whole time of such refusal and absence, be regarded in law and fact as unlawfully absent, and shall be liable to punishment accordingly.

Moreover, in case any labourer aforesaid who shall be insane or suffering under infectious or epidemic disease shall refuse to proceed to or remain in any hospital aforesaid, or in any temporary hospital accommodation which shall be provided in terms of Article VII. hereof, it shall be lawful for the employer of such labourer, on the written requisition of the medical attendant of his labourers, to force the said labourer to proceed to and remain in such hospital or hospital accommodation until duly discharged therefrom.

The provisions of this Article shall apply to the servants, although fewer in number than 30, on any premises upon which there shall be an hospital certified to be properly built, furnished, and provided as aforesaid.

Union hospitals authorized.

XI. When any person or persons shall have labourers aforesaid in their service, but residing at different places, it shall be lawful for him or them to provide a "Union" hospital for such labourers: provided that the said hospital be not situated at a greater distance than three British statute miles from the places where the said labourers reside.

The foregoing provisions of this Ordinance shall apply to all such hospitals.

Chapter III.

Medical Attendance on Labourers.

Medical attendant to be engaged and notified tomagistrate.

XII. Every person having in his service 30 or more servants aforesaid, for whom, by terms of his contract or by any law he shall be bound to provide medical attendance, is required, within one month from the date of this Ordinance coming into operation, to engage a duly qualified medical practitioner for professional attendance on his said servants, and to notify to the stipendiary magistrate of the district the name of such medical attendant, the number, as nearly as may be, of labourers he is engaged to attend, and also the acceptance by the medical attendant of the said employment.

The said notification shall be made in duplicate in terms of Schedule B. to this Ordinance, one of which duplicates shall be retained by the said magistrate, and the other of which shall be marked with his visa and be returned to the person who sent the same.

Any person aforesaid failing to make such notification, shall incur a penalty of forty shillings sterling, to be imposed by the stipendiary magistrate.

Name of medical attendant already engaged to be notified.

XIII. All persons who after this Ordinance shall have come into operation shall have in their service 30 or more labourers, as described in the immediately preceding Article, shall be bound to make a similar notification to the stipendiary magistrate without delay. Any such person who shall fail, for six days after receiving a written requisition from the stipendiary magistrate of his district to give such notification, shall be liable to the penalty provided in the last preceding Article.

Provided that nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be held to affect the obligation of any employer having fewer than 30 labourers in his service to provide medical attendance for them in terms of law.

On medical attendant being changed new one to be notified.

XIV. When any person having the number of servants mentioned in the two last preceding Articles shall from any cause whatever cease to have for his servants the medical attendant whom he shall have notified in terms of either of the preceding Articles, or when the attendance of such medical attendant on his servants shall be interrupted for any period of fourteen days or upwards, such person shall be bound, within one week from such cessation or interruption, to procure another medical attendant duly qualified as aforesaid in his place, and to notify the name of such medical attendant to the stipendiary magistrate, and in case of failure shall be liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

Notwithstanding, it shall be lawful to any medical attendant aforesaid, when unable from any cause to perform his professional duties personally, to perform the same by a substitute, being a duly qualified medical practitioner in the colony; and where such substitute shall perform the said duties, the attendance of the said medical attendant shall not be considered as interrupted.

Medical attendant to make certain visits to labourers.

XV. Every medical practitioner who shall have agreed to attend upon any servants under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be bound, under a penalty not less than 2*l.* or more than 10*l.* sterling, to make not fewer than the following number of visits, periodically, to such servants, such periodical visits being in addition to any occasional visits which shall be requisite under special circumstances, vizt. :

Where the servants are not fewer than 50 or more than 200, one visit per week.

Where they are 200 or more, two visits per week.

The provisions of this Article shall be held to have been observed if the said medical practitioner shall have obtained the attendance as aforesaid of any qualified medical practitioner as his substitute.

Hospital register to be kept.

XVI. There shall be kept on all premises to be visited by any medical practitioner in terms of this Ordinance, a "Register" in the form hereunto appended, Schedule C., in which register shall be entered regularly, by the said medical practitioner at the time of his visits, a note of the several items in the said Schedule mentioned ; and such register the said medical practitioner shall be bound, on the requirement of the stipendiary magistrate or inspecting medical officer of the district, to verify by a certificate appended to the said form.

When the entries aforesaid are not made in the handwriting of the medical attendant, he shall be bound to sign the same at the time of his visit.

Fines imposed for contravening this ordinance.

XVII. A fine not less than 2*l.* or more than 10*l.* sterling, to be imposed by the stipendiary magistrate of the district, shall be incurred by

1st. Every person having in his employment 30 servants, or, more, for whom he is bound to provide medical attendance, who shall fail to provide and keep on his premises a register as herein-before provided.

2nd. Every such person who shall fail to produce such register to the stipendiary magistrate or to the inspecting medical officer of the district, on being required by them, respectively in writing, so to do.

3rd. Every medical practitioner who shall knowingly make or sign any false entry in any such register.

4th. Every medical practitioner who, after receiving a written requisition from the stipendiary magistrate or inspecting medical officer aforesaid, shall fail to make and subscribe a certificate as herein-before provided, or who shall knowingly make any false statement in any such certificate.

Medical attendant failing to keep books to be prohibited from attending.

XVIII. In case any medical practitioner attending any estate shall refuse or neglect, for any period of a fornight or more at a time, to make his entries in the said "register," as required by the foregoing provisions, it shall be lawful to the stipendiary magistrate, with the concurrence of the protector of immigrants, to prohibit the attendance of such medical practitioner at the premises to which such failure shall apply : such prohibition to continue for such time, not exceeding three calendar months, as

the protector of immigrants and stipendiary magistrate shall jointly determine.

The person whose servants shall have been attended by such medical practitioner previous to the prohibition, shall be bound, on receiving written notice thereof from the stipendiary magistrate, to employ another medical attendant, (if any such can be procured within a reasonable distance,) and to notify such employment to the stipendiary magistrate in terms of Article XII.

In case of failure, he shall be liable to the penalties provided in the said Article.

Remuneration of medical attendant.

XIX. Every medical practitioner who shall be engaged to attend professionally any servants under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be entitled, in any proceedings which shall be taken for recovering payment of his professional remuneration, to claim and obtain judgment therefor at the rate of four shillings sterling per annum for each servant whom he shall be so engaged to attend.

The said rate shall not be subject to modification or increase, in respect of any alleged contract between the medical practitioner and the master of the said servants.

Women and children of labourers to be attended.

XX. The said rate shall be held to include an allowance for the medical attendance on the wives and children of the servants for whom it is made, and which attendance shall be furnished accordingly: the term "wives" being held to include those married according to the customs of their country, although not regularly married according to the laws of the colony.

Payment may be enforced by imprisonment.

XXI. Payment of the said remuneration may be recovered by summary process before the stipendiary magistrate, and may be enforced by imprisonment of the person liable therefor, in the same way and under the same conditions as are provided, regarding the wages of servants, by the royal order in council of 7th September 1838.

Every medical attendant who shall be engaged to attend any labourers under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be bound to make, within one month after the expiry of each quarter of the year, a return to the stipendiary magistrates of the several districts in which he attends such labourers; in which return he shall state the names of all persons in every such district who shall then be in arrear to him of his professional remuneration for such attendance, and the amount of such arrear.

And the stipendiary magistrate shall be bound without delay to institute proceedings *ex officio* for the recovery of such arrears, in the same manner as if complaints for the same had been laid before him by the said medical attendant.

Privilege for pay of medical attendant.

XXII. There shall be a privilege upon the property on which the servants work, and upon the goods and chattels belonging to their master, for the remuneration herein aforesaid, during a period of one year only; but such privilege shall not take priority of that of the labourers on the same estate, for the recovery of their wages.

Upon the sale of the said property the medical attendant shall

be entitled to payment of his said remuneration, on the order of any Judge of the Supreme Court in chambers, in the same way as is provided, with regard to labourers' wages, by Ordinance No. 15 of 1852 § 17.

Chapter IV.

Appointment of Inspecting Medical Officers.

Inspecting medical officers to be appointed.

XXIII. It shall be lawful to the Governor to appoint two or more persons qualified as medical practitioners in the Colony, to be inspecting medical officers for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Ordinance, and to assign to them such districts as he shall think fit for the performance of their duties. Every such medical practitioner shall be remunerated in such a way as shall be fixed by the Governor with the advice of the Council of Government.

Medical inspectors to be also general sanitary inspectors.

XXIV. The general sanitary inspector shall be such medical inspecting officer within the district of Port Louis and such other district or districts as shall be assigned to him.

Every such other medical inspecting officer shall, within the district or districts to which he shall be appointed, perform the duties of an inspecting sanitary officer under the provisions of Article 34 of Ordnance No. 18 of 1860; and, with reference to such duties, shall be termed assistant general sanitary inspector within his said districts; provided that he shall not be, *ex officio*, a member of the General Board of Health.

Provided also that nothing herein contained shall be held to interfere with the right of the General Board of Health to require the general sanitary inspector to act along with the said board or under its directions. or to carry out and superintend the execution of any resolution or order of the said board, respectively, in any part of the colony.

Inspecting officer authorized to visit hospitals, &c.

XXV. Every person who shall be so appointed, shall have a right, at all times, and without any warrant from a magistrate, to visit any place within any district to which he shall be appointed, in which any servants, whatever be their number, shall be lodged, excepting only the master's dwelling house, when they shall be lodged therein, and also to enter and inspect all hospitals for the accommodation of servants within his district, and all dependencies of such hospitals, and to call for, and inspect, all "registers" herein aforesaid. But provided that it shall not be lawful for any such medical inspector to interfere with the treatment in a medical point of view of any labourer by the medical attendant engaged by such labourer's employer.

Any one who shall obstruct or impede any medical inspector aforesaid in any visit or inspection in terms of this Article, shall incur a penalty, not exceeding 20*l.* sterling, to be imposed by the district magistrate of the district.

Chapter V.

General provisions.

Penalties to be enforced by seizure and imprisonment.

XXVI. All penalties which shall be imposed under the provisions of this Ordinance, may be recovered by seizure and sale of the goods of the person against whom they shall be imposed, or of so much of the said goods as may be requisite for such recovery, and, failing sufficient distress, the party may be condemned to imprisonment at the following rate, viz:

Where the fine imposed is 5*l*., to any time not exceeding 30 days.

Where more than 5*l*., to any time not exceeding 60 days.

Appeal in certain cases.

XXVII. Every judgment of a district or stipendiary magistrate under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be subject to appeal to the supreme court, in questions both of law and of fact, when the same shall be for any amount exceeding 10*l*. sterling.

General Board of Health to frame regulations.

XXVIII. The General Board of Health shall have power to frame regulations for carrying out the objects of this Ordinance within the whole or any part of the colony.

All such regulations, on being approved by the Governor in Executive Council and published in the Government Gazette, shall, in so far as they shall not be inconsistent with any provisions of this Ordinance, be equally valid and effectual as if they had been contained *verbatim* herein.

XXIX. This Ordinance shall come into operation on and from the 1st day of January A.D. 1866.

Passed in Council at Port Louis, Island of Mauritius, this Twenty-seventh day of November A.D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

C. M. de Joux,
Secretary to the Council of Government.

Published by order of his Excellency the Governor.

Felix Beddingfeld,
Colonial Secretary.

SCHEDULE A.

Notice in terms of Ordinance No. of 1865, Article IX.

Take notice that it has been brought to my knowledge that you, although bound to provide for your servants at , in this district, an Hospital completed, furnished, and provided in terms of the Ordinance above-mentioned, yet you have failed so to do, and more especially (*the particulars of the failure to be mentioned here*).

You are accordingly hereby required to comply with the provisions of the said Ordinance, and more particularly in the respects above mentioned.

And you will take notice, that if you shall fail so to do, for the period of three calendar months from the date of this notice, the said servants will be

entitled to have their contracts of service with you broken, in terms of the aforesaid Ordinance.

Stipendiary Court House of
this day of 186 } Signed
Stipendiary magistrate for the district of

SCHEDULE B.

To the stipendiary magistrate of the district of

Date

Sir,

I hereby notify to you that I have engaged , residing at , being a duly qualified medical practitioner, to attend professionally the servants in my employment and residing at , in the district of , and that the number, as nearly as may be, of labourers whom he is engaged to attend is

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

*Signature.

I, the above-named medical practitioner, do hereby certify that I have agreed to attend the servants above-mentioned from the day of till the day of 18 .

Signature.

Dated this day of

---

* If the party cannot write, he will mark with a cross in the presence of the stipendiary magistrate, who will certify to the said mark.

SCHEDULE C.

MEDICAL REGISTRY for the SERVANTS in the employment of , and residing at , in the district of

Date.	Hour of Visit.	Names of Persons attended in Hospital.	Names of Persons attended out of Hospital.	Age.	Sex.	Country.	Diseases.	Treatment.	Prescribed Diet, Wine, &c.	Result.	REMARKS.

I, *A. B.*, Medical Attendant of the Servants in the employment of , at , in the District of , do hereby certify that the entries in the above Register are true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed

Doctor of Medicine.

Appendix No 38.

Trinidad.

An Ordinance (No. 10, 1865) enacted by the Governor of Trinidad with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, for the more frequent and regular inspection of indentured immigrants.

[L.S.]
J. H. T. Manners Sutton.
May 22nd 1865.

Whereas it is expedient to make provision for the more frequent and regular inspection of indentured immigrants: Be it enacted by his Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, as follows:

Governor may appoint an inspector or inspector of immigrants.

I. It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time to appoint such fit and proper person or persons as he may from time to time see fit to be inspector or inspectors of indentured immigrants, and every person so appointed may be removed from office by the Governor at his pleasure.

Defines powers and authority of the inspector, and imposes penalties on persons obstructing him in the execution of his duty.

II. Every inspector of indentured immigrants shall have the same powers and authority as are given to the Agent-General of immigrants by the clauses marked respectively XXVI. and LX. of the Ordinance passed in Council on the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and entitled "An Ordinance with regard to Immigration" and every person who shall obstruct any inspector of indentured Immigrants in entering upon any plantation where he may reasonably suppose any indentured Immigrant to be employed, or in enquiring into the state and condition of such indentured Immigrant, shall on conviction thereof be subject to the penalties imposed by the clause marked LI. of the said Ordinance.

Passed in Council this Sixteenth day of May in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

David B. Horsford,
Acting Clerk of the Council.

Appendix No. 39.

Ceylon.

Ordinance enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof.

No. 11, 1865.

Hercules G. R. Robinson.

An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Servants, Labourers, and Journeyman Artificers, under Contracts for Hire and Service.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to servants, labourers, and journeymen artificers, under contracts for hire and service: It is therefore hereby enacted by the Governor of Ceylon, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

Interpretation.

1. The word "servant" shall, unless otherwise expressly qualified, extend to and include menial, domestic, and other like servants, pioneers, kanganies, and other labourers whether employed in agricultural, road, railway, or other like work.

Ordinances repealed.

2. The Ordinances set out in the Schedule hereto annexed are hereby repealed, except so far as they or any of them repeal any other Ordinance or Ordinances, or any part of any other Ordinance or Ordinances, and except so far as respects all offences which may have been heretofore committed against the same or any of them, all rights which shall have accrued, liabilities which shall have been incurred, acts which shall have been done, and all proceedings or matters which shall have taken place before this Ordinance shall come into force.

Verbal contract of service to be a contract of service for one month.

3. Every verbal contract for the hire of any servant, except for work usually performed by the day or by the job or by the journey, shall (unless otherwise expressly stipulated, and notwithstanding that the wages under such contract shall be payable at a daily rate,) be deemed and taken in law to be a contract for hire and service for the period of one month, and to be renewable from month to month, and shall be deemed and taken in law to be so renewed, unless one month's previous notice or warning be given by either party to the other of his intention to determine the same at the expiry of a month from the day of giving such notice.

Wages when payable.

4. The wages of such servant shall be payable monthly, except where the service shall have been determined by notice on a day other than the last day of the month, in which case the wages for the broken period shall be payable to the day the service is so determined, and such wages, where the same shall not be payable at a monthly rate, shall be computed according to the number of days on which such servant shall have been able and willing to work; or, if payable at a monthly rate, shall be in proportion to the number of days on which he shall have been so able and willing as aforesaid; any employer shall be entitled

to discharge any such servant from his service under any such contract, without previous notice, provided such servant be instantly paid his wages for the time he has served, and also for one month from the time of such discharge: Provided always, that any such contract may at any time be determined by the misconduct of either party in their relative capacity of master and servant, which may be proved by either party against the other. Proviso.

5. Every verbal contract for the hire, according to time, of any journeyman artificer (where no special contract or agreement shall have been made and duly proved) shall be deemed and taken in law to be a contract for the hire of such artificer for one day and no longer. Term of verbal contract for journeyman artificer.

6. Provided always, that nothing in the preceding clauses of this Ordinance shall be construed to prevent any servant or journeyman artificer who may continue in the service of his employer beyond the period for which any verbal contract entered into by him is respectively declared binding only in law, as aforesaid, from recovering his wages according to the full period of time of his being in such service; nor to prevent any similar subsequent verbal contract being respectively implied in law from the continuance of such service or otherwise. Proviso if service be continued after the time agreed upon.

7. No contract entered into in this island for the hire and service of any servant or journeyman artificer for any period of time longer than one month shall be valid in law, so as to subject any party thereto to the provisions of this Ordinance for not performing the same, unless such contract shall be in writing, and shall clearly express the terms and conditions thereof, and shall be signed or acknowledged by the parties thereto in the presence of a police magistrate, or a justice of the peace, or other person expressly authorized by the Governor, such justice or other person not being himself the employer of such servant or journeyman artificer, or the agent of such employer; and it shall be the duty of such police magistrate, justice of the peace, or other authorized person, to see that the contract is fully explained to the parties, and to certify on the contract that they fully understand the terms thereof, and are desirous to fulfil the same; and such contract, when produced in evidence, and bearing the certificate of the police magistrate, justice of the peace, or duly authorized person as aforesaid, shall be primâ facie evidence of the matters and things contained therein; and every such contract shall be executed in triplicate; and it shall be the duty of such police magistrate, or justice of the peace, or other authorized person as aforesaid, to give or to cause to be given one copy thereof to the servant, and to send or cause to be sent within ten days of the execution thereof, another copy thereof to the police magistrate of the district wherein such contract shall have been executed, and in default thereof, such magistrate or justice shall be liable to a penalty of five pounds; and the said police magistrate is hereby required to preserve the said counterpart, and to allow any person who may be interested in the said contract to inspect the same: Provided always, that Written contracts with servants and journeyman artificers for terms of service exceeding one month, but not exceeding three years. Proviso.

no contract (excepting contracts made under the 8th section of this Ordinance) for the hire and service of any servant or journeyman artificer (whether made in Ceylon or in India, as provided by the 9th section) shall be valid under the provisions of this Ordinance if made for a longer period of hire or service than three years.

Contracts for the hire of pioneers, &c., to be employed in the service of government.

8. It shall be lawful for the civil engineer, the commissioner of roads, the surveyor-general, or any other person expressly authorized thereunto by the Governor, to enter into any contract on behalf of Her Majesty, for the hire and service of any person to be employed as a servant or artificer, for any period not exceeding five years : Provided, that such contract, if made for a period of hire or service exceeding one month, shall (if entered into in this island) be in writing, and shall be executed in the same manner and be subject to the same rules as are prescribed in the preceding section as respects contracts in the case of persons to be employed in service other than that of the Government.

Proviso.

Contracts entered into in India for hire and service in this island.

9. Every contract entered into in India for the hire and service in this island of any servant or journeyman artificer, shall be valid and binding, so as to subject the parties thereto to the provisions of this Ordinance, notwithstanding that the same be not executed in the manner prescribed by the 7th and 8th sections of this Ordinance : Provided, that such contract be in writing and signed or acknowledged by the parties thereto or their agents respectively, and clearly express the terms and conditions thereof : And provided also, that such contract be valid and binding according to the laws of India in force at the time of the entering into such contract ; and every such contract as aforesaid, when produced in any court of this island shall be deemed valid and binding according to such laws as aforesaid, unless the contrary be proved ; it shall be the duty of such employer or his agent with whom any such contract shall be entered into, to give at the time of entering into such contract, a copy thereof to the servant or journeyman artificer with whom such contract shall have been entered into.

Proviso.

Written contracts how determinable.

10. Unless provision to the contrary be expressly made therein, no contract entered into and required to be in writing under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be determinable before the expiration of the period specified therein, except by the mutual consent of the contracting parties, expressed in writing, signed or acknowledged by them in the presence of two witnesses, or except when the party contracting to be employed shall have been convicted of an offence, or have become a prisoner, or permanently disabled from completing his contract, and his employer shall elect to determine the contract, or except for some reason sufficient in law to set it aside : Provided, that in case of such disability to serve, the employer shall be bound to furnish the immigrant from India, who shall have contracted in India for any period of service in this island, or who shall have contracted in this island for any period of service not less than one year, with adequate means of returning to his own country.

Proviso.

Servant refusing to work, &c., is guilty of misconduct.

11. Any servant or journeyman artificer, who, without reasonable cause, shall neglect or refuse to attend at and during the time and hours, or at the place when and where he shall have contracted to attend, in commencing or carrying on any work, or in case of no special agreement in that behalf, during such hours as, according to the trade or occupation of such servant or artificer, it shall be usual so to attend, or who, without reasonable cause, shall leave unfinished or refuse to finish any work contracted to be done, or who shall be guilty of any drunkenness, wilful disobedience of orders, insolence, or gross neglect of duty, or other misconduct in the service of his employer, or who shall quit the service of such employer without leave or reasonable cause, before the end of his term of service or previous warning as required by the third clause of this Ordinance, or for such longer period as may be specially stipulated in his contract, shall be punishable by the police court of the district wherein such offence shall have been committed, or wherein the offender shall have been apprehended, by forfeiture of all wages then due, if not exceeding the wages of one month, or for the period of warning specially stipulated for, or by imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding three months, or by such forfeiture together with such imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court.

Punishment for desertion, &c., of servant engaged to go upon a journey.

12. Every servant who, having engaged to go on any journey, shall, without any just cause, desert, or refuse, or neglect to proceed on such journey or any stage thereof, or shall be guilty of any misbehaviour mentioned in the 11th clause of this Ordinance, shall be punishable by the police court of the district wherein such offence shall have been committed, or wherein the offender shall have been apprehended, by forfeiture of all wages then advanced or contracted for, or by imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding three months, or by such forfeiture together with such imprisonment, at the discretion of the said court: provided always, that no servant engaged for a journey shall be obliged to travel on foot more than twenty-five miles during every twenty-four hours; nor shall any coolie engaged for a journey be obliged to carry a greater weight than forty pounds, unless otherwise expressly agreed upon for a short distance only, nor to proceed in case of any actual illness or bodily injury, rendering him incapable to travel the journey or any stage thereof; and any person obliging any servant or coolie so engaged as aforesaid to act contrary to the regulations contained in this proviso, shall be punishable by such police court as aforesaid by a fine not exceeding five pounds, or by imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding three months, or by such fine together with such imprisonment, at the discretion of the said court.

Proviso as to distance to be travelled, and weight carried by such servant.

Court may make abatement of wages or damages in case of misconduct.

13. Upon any complaint by any servant or journeyman artificer for nonpayment of wages or damages for breach of contract or misconduct by his employer, before a court having jurisdiction in that behalf, it shall be lawful for such court, at its discretion, to make a proportional abatement out of any sum to be awarded as

the wages or damages due to any such servant or artificer for such days or time as he shall have been proved to have been, without the consent of his employer, absent from or neglecting his service or work, and also for the value of any breakages or damage done to any of the property of his employer by or through the misconduct or gross negligence or carelessness of such servant or journeyman artificer.

Penalty on employer refusing without cause to act up to contract.

14. In case any employer, not having reasonable cause of complaint, shall refuse payment of wages when due, or not having given such notice or made such payment as required by the 3rd and 4th sections of this Ordinance, shall refuse to continue full payment to any servant or journeyman artificer, during the whole term of any contract entered into between them, every such employer so refusing shall, in addition to payment of all wages actually due, or of all that would have become due if the contract had been properly observed, or both, as the case may be, be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or to such fine together with such imprisonment at the discretion of the court.

Persons giving false character.

15. If any person shall knowingly and wilfully pretend or falsely assert in writing that any servant or journeyman artificer has been hired or retained in his service or employment, or in the service or employment of any other person or persons for any period of time whatsoever, or in any station or capacity whatsoever, other than that for which such servant or artificer shall have been so employed, hired, or retained, or if any person shall otherwise knowingly and wilfully write, sign, or give any untrue, false, forged, or counterfeit certificate or writing in favour of the character of any such servant or artificer, then, in every such case, such person or persons so offending shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding twelve months, or to such fine together with such imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

Servant, &c. making false statement of former employment or altering character.

16. If any person shall offer himself as a servant or journeyman artificer, asserting or pretending that he hath served in any service or employment in which such servant shall not actually have served, or with a false, forged, or counterfeit certificate of his character, or shall in any wise add to or alter, efface or erase any word, date, matter, or thing contained or referred to in any certificate given to him by his last or any former actual employer, or by any other person or persons duly authorized by such employer to give the same, then, in any of the said cases, such person or persons so offending shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding three pounds, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding three months, or to such fine together with such imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

Servant, &c. denying former employment.

17. If any person having been before in service or employment as a servant or artificer shall, when offering to hire himself in any employment, capacity, or service, falsely and wilfully pretend not to have been hired or retained in any such previous employment, capacity, or service, then and in every such case

every such person so offending shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding three pounds, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour not exceeding three months, or to such fine together with such imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

Wages, &c. made a first charge on estate.

18. All wages due on any contract of hire and service, and all liabilities arising therefrom, as respects the employer, shall be a first charge against the estate or property in which the servant or artificer under such contract shall have been employed, and shall be recoverable by suit against the party for the time being in possession of the said estate or property: Provided that such charge shall be limited to three months' wages only, and shall be enforced within three months after the termination of the service for which such wages are due; and provided also, that claims for wages may be enforced before a Court of Requests having in other respects jurisdiction in that behalf although the amount in suit may exceed the sum of ten pounds.

Penalty for seducing servants, or employing them when bound to others, or harbouring or concealing them.

19. Any person who shall wilfully and knowingly seduce or attempt to seduce from his service or employment any servant or journeyman artificer bound by any contract to serve any other person or persons, or who shall wilfully and knowingly take any servant or journeyman artificer while so bound into his service or employment, or who shall wilfully and knowingly harbour or conceal any servant or journeyman artificer who shall have absented himself without leave from the service of such other person to whom he is so bound, or who shall wilfully and knowingly retain in his service any servant or journeyman artificer bound under any contract to serve any other person after receiving notice in writing that such servant or journeyman artificer is so bound as aforesaid, shall be guilty of an offence, and be liable on conviction thereof to a fine not exceeding five pounds in respect of each of the servants or journeymen artificers whom he shall have so seduced, taken or harboured, or concealed or retained as aforesaid, and to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any period not exceeding three months, if the court shall see fit to impose such imprisonment. Every such offence shall be cognizable before any police court having jurisdiction in the district wherein the offence was committed or the offender apprehended.

Jurisdiction of police court in such cases.

Persons employing, &c. labourers under advances liable in double such advances.

20. Any person who shall take into his service or employment, or harbour, conceal, or retain any servant or journeyman artificer bound to serve another by any contract entered into under any of the provisions of the said Ordinance, without taking reasonable precautions to ascertain whether or not such labourer is so bound, or knowing him to be so bound, or after notice that he is so bound, shall, if the labourer be at the time so taken, harboured or concealed, or retained, under advances from the person to whom he was so bound, be liable civilly to pay to such person, as liquidated damages, double the amount of such advances.

Servants not liable to punishment if wages unpaid for one month.

21. No servant or journeyman artificer shall be liable to punishment for neglecting or refusing to work, or for desertion, disobedience, or neglect of duty if at the time of such alleged offence his wages shall have been unpaid for any period longer

than a month: Provided always, that in computing the amount of wages due at any time such servant or journeyman artificer shall be debited with the amount of all advances of money made to him and with the value of all food, clothes, or other materials supplied to him, and which the employer is not liable under this Ordinance to supply at his own expense: Provided also, that the fact of such wages being so due as aforesaid shall not affect the liability of such servant or journeyman artificer to punishment under the provisions of this Ordinance, unless he shall, at least forty-eight hours previously to the time of such alleged offence, have demanded from his employer the payment of his wages so due, and the employer shall have refused or failed to pay the same.

Kanganies, &c. fraudulently disposing of advances guilty of an offence.

22. Every kangany or other agent, who, having been entrusted with any money or valuable security by any person or persons for the purpose of engaging or procuring for hire and service any servant or servants, artificer or artificers for such person or persons, shall, with intent to defraud, convert or appropriate the same or any part thereof to or for his own use or benefit, or the use or benefit of any person or persons other than such person or persons as aforesaid, or for any purpose other than such purpose as aforesaid, shall be guilty of an offence, and, being convicted thereof, shall be liable at the discretion of the Court, to be transported for any term not exceeding seven years, or to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three years, with or without hard labour.

Deserters may be directed to return to work instead of being imprisoned or committed.

23. Whenever any servant or journeyman artificer is brought before any court or justice of the peace, on the ground of his having quitted the service of his employer, or having refused or neglected to work, without leave or reasonable cause before the end of his term of service, or previous warning, such court or justice of the peace may, if the employer of such servant or his agent so requires, and the labourer consents thereto, instead of punishing or committing to trial the offender, direct him to return to the service of his employer. And the court or justice shall keep a record of the proceedings had before him, and shall certify at the foot thereof that he has satisfied himself that the servant has of own free will consented to return to the service of his employer.

Period of absence without leave or of imprisonment not to be counted as part of the period of service.

24. If any servant or journeyman artificer, having entered into any contract of hire and service subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, shall, during the subsistence of such contract, have been imprisoned or have absented himself without leave, the court before which the labourer is tried shall award that no part of the period of such imprisonment or of such absence, (and which period the said court is to ascertain by evidence and define,) shall be deemed or taken to be a part of the period of his service, but that such labourer shall be compellable, at the option of his employer, to serve for the full period defined as aforesaid for which he shall have contracted to serve; and until such extended service shall have been completed, he shall be and shall continue subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.

25. If the estate, upon which any agricultural servant or journeyman artificer is employed under any contract to serve for a period exceeding one month, shall during the pendency of such contract become vested in or be transferred to or placed under the the superintendence or management of any person other than the person with or by whom such contract was entered into, such contract and all the rights and liabilities incidental thereto shall be deemed in law to be transferred to the person in or to whom the said estate shall become vested or transferred as aforesaid, or under whose superintendence or management the said estate shall be placed as aforesaid, and such last-mentioned person and such servant or artificer shall be respectively bound to perform all the terms and conditions of the contract, in the same manner, or as near thereto as the nature of the case will admit, as if the contract had been originally entered into between such person and such servant or artificer: Provided always, that in case such estate shall become vested in or transferred to any person other than the person with whom such contract shall have been entered into, such servant or journeyman artificer shall thereupon be entitled to determine such contract, if he shall so elect, and give notice of such being his intention to the person in whom the estate shall have become vested or to whom it shall have been transferred, and shall receive all wages then due to him under or by virtue of such contract: Provided, however, that the last-mentioned proviso shall not be held to apply to cases where estates are held in partnership by several persons and where one or more of the partners retire from the partnership, or when, on such retirement, other partner or partners shall take the place of the retiring partner or partners one or more of the original partners who were parties to the contract continuing in the partnership.

Transfer of contract of service to new proprietor or manager of estate.

Proviso.

26. Neither the alleged commission of any crime or offence by any person or persons under the provisions of this Ordinance, nor the conviction nor acquittal of any person or persons of any crime or offence under this Ordinance, shall be a bar to any civil action for damages against such person or persons at the instance of any person or persons who may have suffered any injury or who may allege that he or they has or have suffered any injury from or by reason of the commission of any such crime or offence.

Penal provisions of this Ordinance not to affect civil actions.

27. Any servant who shall be incapacitated by sickness from labour whilst in the service of any employer shall be entitled to lodging, food, as well as medical care, at the expense of such employer during such incapacity; provided that the employer shall not be bound to pay to the servant during such period his wages in addition: Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the employer from determining the contract under the 10th section of this Ordinance in case the servant shall become permanently disabled from completing his contract.

Employer bound to find lodging, food, and medical care to sick coolies.

Commencement of Ordinance.

28. This Ordinance shall come into operation from the date fixed by the Governor in the Proclamation notifying the confirmation of this Ordinance by Her Majesty.

SCHEDULE referred to in the above Ordinance.

ORDINANCES REPEALED.

No. and Date of Ordinance.	Title.
5 of 1841—	"For the better regulation of servants, labourers, and journeymen artificers under contracts of hire and service, and of their employers."
14 of 1845—	"An Ordinance relating to written contracts for the hire and service of pioneers and others in the employment of certain departments of Government."
13 of 1858—	"To amend and explain the Ordinance No. 5 of 1841."
20 of 1861—	"An Ordinance relating to contracts for the hire and service of labourers in this colony."
15 of 1863—	"An Ordinance to amend the Ordinance No. 14 of 1845."
16 of 1863—	"An Ordinance to extend the operation of the Ordinance No. 20 of 1861."

Passed in Council, the twenty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

JAMES SWAN,
Acting Clerk to the Council.

Assented to by his Excellency the Governor, the thirty-first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and published by his Order.

W. C. GIBSON,
Colonial Secretary.

Appendix No. 40.

Victoria.

No. 237.—An Act to amend "The Land Act, 1862."
[23d March 1865.]

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend "The Land Act, 1862": Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Victoria, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

PART I.

Introductory.

Title of Act.

1. This Act may be cited as "The Amending Land Act, 1865;" and its several Parts and Subdivisions (except Part II., Subdivision (1), corresponding with Part II., Subdivision (1), of "The Land Act, 1862," herein-after partly repealed), shall be construed with and as part of the corresponding Parts and Subdivisions of "The Land Act, 1862;" and this Act shall continue in force for the same time as and not longer than the said last-mentioned Act.

Registration of Crown purchases to have same effect as enrolment.

2. In any cases where Her Majesty, or where the Governor or any person or persons in the name or on behalf of Her Majesty, has or have heretofore contracted for the purchase or the surrender of or otherwise granting to Her Majesty, or shall hereafter contract for any such purchase, surrender, or other grant of any land, or any estate, or interest therein, the registration heretofore or hereafter effected in the manner now or by any future Act appointed for the registration of deeds in Victoria of any deed already executed, and the registration of any deed hereafter executed, for the vesting in Her Majesty of such land, or estate or interest, shall have and be deemed to have had from the time of such registration the same effect in regard to such deed as if the same had been enrolled of record.

Governor in Council may divide territory into counties.

3. The Governor in Council may divide into counties the territory not already included in any county, and by proclamation to be published in the Government Gazette may define the boundaries of such counties, and may distinguish each by a name, and after such proclamation the territory comprised within the boundaries of any of the said divisions shall thenceforward be recognized as a county by the name so given as aforesaid.

Certain doubtful reservations made valid.

4. When prior to the passing of this Act any Crown lands have been reserved for purposes described in the notice of reservation "as church purposes," such reservation shall have the same force and effect as if the lands had been reserved for the sites of schools, places of public worship, or dwelling houses for ministers of religious denominations.

Grants of land to volunteers.

5. All officers, non-commissioned officers, and members of the volunteer force of Victoria, not being on the paid staff, of or serving for pay in the said force, shall be entitled, subject to such regulations and conditions as may from time to time be approved of by the Governor in Council, and laid before both Houses of Parliament, to receive from the Board of Land and Works a certificate, which shall be treated as equivalent to the sum of fifty pounds towards the purchase money or rent of any Crown land thereafter purchased or leased by the person who shall have received such certificate, his executors or administrators: Provided that no volunteer or person aforesaid shall be entitled to receive such certificate until he has served as an effective for a period of not less than five years under any regulations heretofore or hereafter in force under any Act relating to the volunteer force of Victoria.

PART II.

(1.) Leasing of Lands in Agricultural Areas.

(Corresponding with Part II. Subdivision (1) of "The Land Act, 1862.")

Repeal of sections of "The Land Act, 1862."

6. The sections of "The Land Act, 1862," numbered twelve to thirty-seven, both inclusive, and the schedules mentioned in or relating to any of the said sections, shall be and the same are hereby repealed: Provided that nothing herein contained shall invalidate or affect any selections of land in proclaimed areas made under the said sections or any of them before the passing of this Act, or any rights of selection or possession conferred on former purchasers, and on the holders or promisees of licences, or holders of leases or certificates, under the said sections or any of them, and that all the provisions of the said sections shall remain and be in full force so far as they respectively relate or can be applied to any lands or allotments, or subdivisions of of allotments, purchased, selected, or possessed under the said sections or any of them before the passing of this Act, and to any lands that may hereafter be purchased, selected, or possessed by any purchasers or licensees or holders under the said sections or any of them, and under and subject to the provisions of the section of this Act next following; and all things lawfully done, and all rights of selection and purchase, and of obtaining leases, given under and by the said sections or any of them, together with the obligations of selectors, are hereby confirmed.

Extension of time for selection or purchase.

7. Any person who had before the passing of this Act become entitled under the twenty-third and twenty-fourth or the thirty-third or thirty-fourth sections respectively of "The Land Act, 1862," to select or purchase land within twelve months from the date of the said Act, and the executors, administrators, and assigns of such person, may, subject to all the limitations, conditions, restrictions, and obligations attached by the said Act to such selection or purchase, exercise the said right of selection or purchase upon making application to the Board of Land and Works at any time within twelve months after the passing of this

Act: Provided that nothing herein contained shall apply to any person who had previously to the passing of this Act exercised the right of selection or purchase under the said sections, or any of them: Provided also, that the Board of Land and Works may from time to time make such regulations as may be thought necessary or expedient for the purpose of enforcing the conditions and obligations aforesaid, or of preventing the violation or evasion of any of the provisions of "The Land Act, 1862": Provided also, that any person entitled under sections twenty-three and twenty-four of "The Land Act, 1862," to select an allotment, and the executors, administrators, and assigns of such person, may, with the consent in writing of the Board of Land and Works, select land exceeding in extent by not more than five acres the land of which such person is or has been seized, and which is set forth in the certificate, upon payment of a price to be fixed by the Board for the land so in excess of the land set forth in the certificate: Provided also, that the person so entitled, and the executors, administrators, or assigns of such person, may, by endorsement on the certificate, signed by such person, and approved by the Board under its seal, waive his or their said right of selection; and thereupon, and in lieu of such right, the certificate shall be treated as equivalent to the sum of four shillings for each acre of land of which such person is or has been seized, and which is set forth in the certificate, towards the purchase money of any Crown land thereafter purchased by such person or persons at any sale by public auction of Crown lands: Provided also, that all persons from the time of the passing of the Land Act of 1862 entitled to receive certificates shall be entitled to receive the same within three months after the passing of this Act.

Compensation may be fixed by Board of Land and Works in certain cases.

8. If at the time of the passing of "The Land Act, 1862," any person held or had been promised a licence in accordance with the terms of the notice published in the Government Gazette, and dated the sixteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, or a certificate in lieu of such licence, and was entitled by virtue of the said licence or promise, or a certificate, respectively, to select or purchase land under the provisions of the thirty-third or thirty-fourth section of the said Act, if the Board of Land and Works has before the passing of this Act withheld or should hereafter withhold its consent to, or refuse to allow, the application for the selection or purchase of land by such person under the provisions aforesaid, such person, unless such consent was withheld on account of the conditions of the licence or certificate not having been duly fulfilled, may, with the consent of the Board of Land and Works, remain in possession of the land on payment of such annual licence fee as the Governor in Council may from time to time fix and appoint until such consent to such selection or purchase be given, and allowance thereof be published as aforesaid, or until he shall have been paid a compensation, to be fixed by the said Board, for being removed from the land, and upon such payment the right of such person to remain in possession of the land shall cease.

Survey of agricultural areas.

9. Nothwithstanding anything in "The Land Act, 1862," contained, the Board of Land and Works shall from time to time cause to be surveyed in any part of Victoria agricultural areas. Such areas shall be as much as possible in defined and extensive districts, and not in isolated or scattered portions, and shall be surveyed in allotments of not less than forty nor more than six hundred and forty acres, and the Board shall cause plans of the lands so surveyed to be prepared.

Agricultural lands after proclamation to be open for selection, purchase, and leasing.

10. The Governor in Council may from time to time proclaim, by notice published in the Government Gazette, that all or any of the lands situated in any agricultural area proclaimed under "The Land Act, 1862," and all or any lands heretofore or hereafter surveyed, shall, within a period of not more than three months from the date of such publication, be open for selection or purchase as herein-before provided for, and for leasing as herein-after mentioned; after the expiration of such period such lands may be selected or purchased as aforesaid, or may be leased to applicants, in the manner, upon the terms, and to the extent herein set forth: Provided always, that the Governor in Council may from time to time subdivide any area proclaimed under this Act, in such manner as he may think fit, and proclaim any part of an area so subdivided to be a new srea, and alter the name or number of any area, and withdraw and close any area or part thereof; and after publication in the Government Gazette of notice of such withdrawal no land within the area or part of an area so withdrawn shall be selected, purchased, or leased under the provisions of this Part of this Act, until the said area or part of an area is again proclaimed: Provided also, that not less than four millions of acres shall be open as aforesaid within three months after the passing of this Act. and that there shall constantly be kept open as aforesaid in such proclaimed areas at least two millions of acres.

Proclamation of land office and land officer.

11. Every such proclamation shall distinguish the area by a name or number, and shall state some proper officer (herein-after called "the land officer") to whom, or his substitute, and some land office at which, applications for the lands so proclaimed, and payments on account of the same, may be made; and no such land officer or substitute shall directly or indirectly become the selector, purchaser, or lessee of any land in relation to which such proclamation has been made.

Priority of application.

12. All applications for leases under this part of this Act shall be made by the applicants in person. When on any day within the period of one hour, calculated from the time of the opening or re-opening of the land office, two or more persons shall attend at the land office to make application for the purchase or selection or for a lease of land under this Part of this Act, the priority of the order of applications shall be determined by lot, to be conducted in such manner as the Board of Land and Works may direct, and upon such determination such applications shall be received and entered in the order so ascertained as aforesaid. When any application is refused or disallowed by the

Board, or withdrawn, the rent in advance paid as herein-after provided by the applicant shall, notwithstanding anything contained in any Act now or hereafter to be in force relating to the collection and payment of the public moneys, be forthwith returned, without interest, by the land officer or his substitute, to the unsuccessful applicant: Provided that every application in manner aforesaid, and accompanied by payment of the rent in advance as herein-after mentioned, shall be and be deemed to be accepted by the Board, unless such application shall, within thirty clear days from the time the same has been entered as aforesaid, be refused or disallowed by a notice under the hand of the President of the Board, which shall be published in the Government Gazette within the period last aforesaid, and shall specify the grounds of such refusal or disallowance.

Leases of lands in agricultural areas.

13. The Board of Land and Works may grant a lease under the seal of the Board of an allotment in an agricultural area, for a term of seven years, at a rent of two shillings per annum for each and every acre or fractional part of an acre of the said allotment, to any person who shall have applied in manner aforesaid for such lease, and who shall have paid to the land officer, or his substitute, before or at the time of making application, a half year's rent in advance for such allotment. The Board of Land and Works may also, in such manner and subject to such terms, conditions, and regulations as the Governor in Council may from time to time direct, grant leases of subdivisions of an allotment to two or more persons, one of whom shall have made application, and paid a half year's rent in advance for the allotment in manner aforesaid; and every such lease, and every lessee of any such subdivision, respectively, shall contain and be subject to all the covenants, conditions, and provisions of this Act with respect to leases and lessess of allotments.

Covenants and condition of lease.

14. Every such lease shall be executed by the Board of Land and Works and the lessee, within three months after the entry of the application as aforesaid, and shall contain the following covenants and condition:

(I.) A covenant for the payment of the rent in advance at half-yearly intervals:

(II.) A covenant that the lessee will not assign the lease, or transfer or sublet any part of the term created by the lease or of the land therein described, for a period of three years from the commencement of the term, nor at any time, unless the improvements in the condition herein-after mentioned shall have been previously made and certified as herein provided:

(III.) A covenant that if the lessee, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall reside on the allotment during the term for not less than three years, and shall make the improvements of the nature and value herein-after in the following condition mentioned on the allotment during the term, and shall prove to the satisfaction of the Board (to be certified under its seal), by such evidence as the Board may require, that he or they have

complied with the said conditions respecting residence and improvements, and with all other conditions and covenants of the said lease, he or they shall be entitled, at any time after three years from the commencement and during the continuance of the term, to demand and obtain a grant from the Crown of the said allotment in fee simple, on payment of one pound per acre and fractional part of an acre as the purchase money thereof:

(IV.) A condition for re-entry by the Board in the case of non-payment of the rent in accordance with the covenant herein-before mentioned, or in case substantial and permanent improvements, certified in writing under the seal of the Board, or under the hands of arbitrators, to be of the value of one pound for every acre and fractional part of an acre of the allotment, shall not have been made on the allotment by the lessee, his executors or administrators, before the end of the second year from the commencement of the term, or in case of the breach of any of the conditions or covenants of the lease:

And every such lease shall contain such other conditions, covenants, and provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as the Governor in Council shall approve of, and shall direct to be inserted therein: Provided that no such lease shall be deemed to give to the lessee or to any assignee or sub-lessee the right to search for or to take any metal or mineral.

Extent to which agricultural lands may be leased.

15. No person shall, within any period of twelve months, become the lessee or sub-lessee or assignee, either in his own name, or in the name or names of any other person or persons, of more than six hundred and forty acres of the lands proclaimed under this Act as aforesaid; and no person shall become the lessee or sub-lessee or assignee of any allotment, who is an infant, or who is a married woman not having obtained a decree of judicial separation binding in Victoria, or who is not domiciled in Victoria, or who is, in respect of the allotment for a lease of which he applies, or in respect of any part thereof, an agent or a servant of or a trustee for any other person, or who at the time of his application has entered into any agreement to permit any other person to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, the allotment in respect of which such application is made, or any part thereof, or the applicant's interest therein; and all land applied for under this Act shall be so applied for bonâ fide, for the use and benefit of the applicant in his own proper person, and not as the agent or servant or trustee of or for any other person; and allotments selected or purchased under the provisions herein-before contained shall be reckoned as part of the six hundred and forty acres herein-before mentioned: Provided that if any person shall, in violation of any of the provisions of this section, become the lessee or assignee or sub-lessee of an allotment, the Governor in Council may declare the lease of such

allotment to be forfeited, and upon publication in the Government Gazette of notice of such declaration the term created by the said lease shall cease and determine, and all the right, title, and interest of the lessee, and of every assignee and sub-lessee, in and to such lease, and all moneys paid for rent in respect of such allotment, shall be absolutely forfeited, and the allotment may be sold in fee simple or leased again in manner herein provided: Provided also, that all contracts, agreements, and securities which shall be made, entered into, or given with the intent, or which (if the same were valid) would have the effect of violating all or any of the provisions of this Part of this Act, or of any covenant or condition of a lease granted under this Part, and all contracts and agreements relating to an allotment made or entered into before or after the execution of a lease, and to take effect, wholly or in part, at or after the termination of three years from the commencement of the term, shall and are hereby declared to be illegal and absolutely void, both at law and in equity.

After three years improvements may be valued and land sold by auction.

16. The lessee of an allotment, his executors, administrators, or assigns, at any time during the term after the expiration of three years from the commencement thereof, and after the improvements of the nature and value herein-before mentioned shall have been made on the allotment and certified as aforesaid, may, by a writing signed by the lessee, his executors, administrators, or assigns, and addressed to the Board of Land and Works, and upon personal application at the office of the said Board in Melbourne, or at such land office as the Board may direct, require that the allotment shall be sold by public auction at an upset price of one pound for each acre, and thereupon within a convenient time all improvements on the allotment of a substantial and permanent nature shall be valued, and the allotment, together with the said improvements, shall afterwards be sold by auction at the actual upset price herein-after mentioned.

Value of improvements to be arbitrated.

17. If the Board of Land and Works shall not, within two months after the end of the second year from the commencement of the term, certify in writing under its seal that substantial and permanent improvements of the value of one pound for every acre and fractional part of an acre of the allotment have been made on the allotment before the end of the second year aforesaid, or if the lessee, his executors, administrators, or assigns, and the Board of Land and Works, shall not agree upon the value of the substantial and permanent improvements upon an allotment required to be sold by public auction as in the last preceding section mentioned, such improvements respectively may be valued by arbitration within the periods and in the manner herein-after mentioned. For the purpose of such arbitration one arbitrator shall be appointed by the lessee, his executors, administrators, or assigns, and another arbitrator shall be appointed by the Board of Land and Works, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall, by writing under their hands, nominate and appoint a third arbitrator. Such three arbitrators, or any two of them, shall make their valuation in writing (so as the amount of such valuation shall not exceed the cost of such

improvements) within four months after the end of the second year from the commencement of the term, or within four months after the receipt by the Board of the writing requiring the allotment to be sold (as the case may be); and every such valuation shall be in one of the forms contained in the First Schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, and shall be transmitted by the arbitrators to and be deposited in the office of the Board of Land and Works.

First Schedule.

Proceedings on neglect to appoint an arbitrator.

18. Upon any valuation under this subdivision of this Part of this Act each party, on the request of the other, shall appoint an arbitrator by delivering to him an appointment signed by himself or his agent, and if for fourteen days after service of a copy of such appointment as aforesaid, and notice by one party (who has duly appointed an arbitrator) to the other party, stating such request and appointment, the party to whom notice is given fail to appoint an arbitrator, the arbitrator appointed by the party giving the notice shall be deemed to be appointed by and shall act alone on behalf of both parties; and the valuation of any arbitrator or arbitrators appointed in pursuance of this subdivision of this Part shall be binding, final, and conclusive upon the Board of Land and Works, and the lessee, his executors, administrators, or assigns, to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

Death of arbitrator.

19. If, before the making of such valuation as aforesaid, any arbitrator die or refuse or become incapable to act, the party by whom such arbitrator was appointed shall appoint in like manner another in his stead, and if either party fail so to do for the space of fourteen days after notice from the other party in that behalf, the arbitrator appointed by the party giving the notice may proceed alone ex parte; and every arbitrator so appointed shall have the same powers and authorities as were vested in the arbitrator in whose stead the appointment is made.

Lessee to have the value.

20. The value so ascertained of such improvements on an allotment required to be sold as aforesaid shall be added to the upset price of the land without such improvements, and shall together therewith be and constitute the actual upset price of such land; and if the said lessee, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall bid such last-mentioned upset price or more, and shall be the highest bidder for such land, the value aforesaid shall be deducted from the sum so bidden, and the balance shall be the purchase money for such land; but if any other person than such lessee, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall become the purchaser of such land, and shall pay for the same, such lessee, his executors, administrators, or assigns, shall be entitled to receive out of such purchase money the said value of the said improvements.

Forfeited, unselected, and unleased lands may be sold by auction.

21. If the Board of Land and Works shall make entry upon any allotment for breach of any of the provisions of this Act, or of any condition or covenant of any lease, or if any lands in a proclaimed area shall remain open for selection, purchase, or leasing for any time not less than three years, and shall not during such time be selected or purchased or leased, the Gover-

nor in Council may direct that such allotment or such lands, or any portion thereof, not exceeding two hundred thousand acres in the whole in any one year, shall be sold in fee simple by public auction, and until and unless such direction be given such allotment and lands shall and may be leased in the manner in this subdivision of this Part provided.

Assignment of lease.

22. No will or codicil shall be deemed to be an assignment or transfer within the meaning of this Act; and no assignment or transfer of any lease granted under the provisions aforesaid, whether by operation of law, or by act of the lessee or of any assignee, and no sublease by the lessee or any assignee, shall take effect, or have any force or validity, either at law or in equity, until such assignment, transfer, or sublease has been registered by the lessee, his executors or administrators, in person, or by such assignee in person, at the office of the Board of Land and Works in Melbourne, or at such land office as the Board may direct, and a fee of one pound has been paid for such registration. The Board may and shall refuse to allow to be registered as aforesaid any assignment or transfer of a lease, or any sublease, other than an assignment or transfer to or by the executors or administrators of the lessee, until after the expiration of three years from the commencement of the term.

Nonpayment of rent to be gazetted.

23. The Board of Land and Works shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the last days of June and December in every year, prepare a list of the names of all persons from whom rent shall have become due during the six months ending on those days respectively, (upon leases granted under "The Land Act, 1862," or this Act,) and who shall not have paid such rent, and the days on which such rents became due; and every such list shall be in the form in the Third Schedule to this Act, and shall be forthwith published in the Government Gazette, and the insertion in such list of the name of any person from whom rent became due during the periods aforesaid respectively shall be prima facie evidence of the nonpayment of such rent.

Third Schedule.

Rights of selector and lessee against trespassers.

24. The selector or purchaser of an allotment and the purchaser of any land under "The Land Act, 1862," and the selector and lessee and assigns of an allotment and the purchaser of any land under this Act, and the person or persons in whom the interest, or any part thereof, of any such selector or lessee or purchaser may at any time become vested, shall have all the rights as against trespassers which at law belong to the owner in possession of any land, except the right of impounding, and shall have the said last-mentioned right when and so soon as the allotment or the land, or such part of the allotment or land respectively, as shall be trespassed upon, shall have been enclosed, either alone or with any adjoining land in the occupation of the same person, with a substantial fence, but not before.

Penalty for obstructing roads.

25. If any person shall dig any ditch, trench, or drain, or erect or cause to be erected any fence, on or across any proclaimed road or any surveyed road, without the consent of the Board of Land and Works, which consent shall be published in the Government Gazette, he shall forfeit and pay on conviction a

penalty of not less than two pounds nor more than ten pounds; but nothing herein contained shall apply to any gate erected and continued by the written consent of the Board of Land and Works if such gate shall not be locked or otherwise permanently fastened.

Towns and villages in agricultural areas may be sold by auction.

26. The Governor in Council may from time to time, before or after the proclamation of any agricultural area, proclaim as a road or as a town or village any portion or portions of such area not selected, purchased, or leased, and not exceeding, if proclaimed as a town or village, six hundred and forty acres of the lands comprised in such area, and the lands in such town or village shall be sold by auction in the manner provided for the sale by public auction of lands not reserved for proclamation in such areas.

Certain improvements formerly made in agricultural areas to give the right of purchase.

27. When before the passing of this Act, upon land afterwards reserved for proclamation in agricultural areas, homesteads have been formed upon any portion of a run, or when before such time buildings have been erected on such land in pursuance of leases or licences to occupy sites for inns, stores, factories, mills, abattoirs, lime-kilns, brick-kilns, ferries, or other purposes, the licensee of such portion of a run or the holder of such lease or licence shall, during six months next after the passing of this Act, (if it be proved to the satisfaction of the Board of Land and Works that such homesteads or buildings have been so formed or erected, and if such land has not been previously purchased or selected under "The Land Act, 1862," and if a written application together with a true description of such homesteads or buildings be transmitted to the Board of Land and Works not less than fourteen days before such land is open for selection, purchase, and leasing,) have the exclusive right of purchasing the allotment on which such homestead or building is situated, or such part thereof as the Board of Land and Works shall determine, at a price to be determined by the Board.

Compensation for improvements formerly made in agricultural areas.

28. When before the passing of this Act dams, reservoirs, wool-sheds, buildings of brick or of stone or of weatherboard, or other fixed and permanent improvements (not being fences), have been constructed upon land afterwards reserved for proclamation in agricultural areas by the licensee of any run forming part of such land, or where dwellings have been erected on such land by holders of miners' rights, or of business licences, or of wood licences, or by persons who at the time of such erection were in unauthorized occupation of any such land, and who prior to the passing of this Act shall have obtained a licence lawfully to occupy the same, or by persons who after the passing of "The Land Act, 1862," have obtained licences under the authority of the Board of Land and Works to occupy sites on such lands for inns, stores, factories, mills, abattoirs, lime-kilns, brick-kilns, or wood-cutters' residences, if the allotment on which such improvements or dwellings are made or situated shall hereafter be selected, purchased, or leased, and if a written application, together with a true description of such improvements or dwellings, shall have been transmitted by such licensee or holder or occupier to

the Board of Land and Works not less than fourteen days before such land is open for selection, purchase, and leasing, the selector, purchaser, or lessee shall, in addition to the purchase money or rent, at the same time pay, for the use of such licensee or holder or occupier, the value of such improvements or dwellings, and such value shall be determined by the Board of Land and Works.

Removal of improvements in agricultural areas.

29. When any improvements, other than those for which provision is herein-before expressly made, are effected upon any land reserved for proclamation in agricultural areas, if the land upon which such improvements are situated shall be selected or purchased or leased, the person by whom such improvements were effected, or any person claiming under or through him, may, within one month after such selection or purchase or the commencement of such lease, remove for his own use all such improvements, and may for that purpose enter upon the land so selected, purchased, or leased.

Survey officers may enter upon private lands.

30. Any surveyor or officer acting under the authority of the Board of Land and Works, and any other person acting in aid or under the orders of such surveyor or officer, may from time to time, without making compensation, enter into and upon any land of any person or persons whomsoever, for the purpose of making and carrying on any survey or carrying any survey line authorized by "The Land Act, 1862," or by the orders of the Board of Land and Works, and for the purpose of fixing any object to be used in the survey on any post, stone, or boundary mark whatsoever, and may fix and place any such object post, stone, or boundary mark whatsoever in the land, or upon any wall, tree, or post in the land, of any person whomsoever, and may dig up any ground for the purpose of fixing any such object, post, stone, or boundary mark, and may cut down and remove any scrub or timber which may obstruct any survey line: Provided always, that such surveyor and his assistants and workmen shall do as little damage as may be in the execution of the several powers to them granted by the said Act or orders.

Interpretation clause.

31. The word "allotment," whenever the same is used in "The Land Act, 1862," or this Act, shall be taken to mean either one surveyed allotment in any proclaimed area, or two or more surveyed allotments in such area adjoining each other, and not exceeding in the whole six hundred and forty acres, and not embracing more than one mile of frontage to any lake, lagoon, river, stream, or watercourse forming a boundary of such allotment, measured in a right line from one extreme point of the same to the other, and which shall be applied for at one time by any selector or purchaser under "The Land Act, 1862," and this Act, or by any applicant for a lease under this Act. The words "substantial and permanent improvements" herein-before and in any lease to be granted under the provisions aforesaid mentioned shall mean and include cultivation, fencing, clearing, or draining of an allotment, and the making of dams,

wells, or reservoirs, or of a habitable dwelling or farm or other buildings, upon and permanently attached to the soil of such allotment.

(2.) Sale of Land by Auction.

(Corresponding with Part II. Subdivision (2) of "The Land Act, 1862.")

Crown lands sold by auction.

32. The thirty-ninth and the forty-sixth sections of "The Land Act, 1862," shall be and the same are hereby repealed. All lands of the Crown in Victoria, wherever situated, (except such as are by this or by the preceding subdivision excepted,) may and shall be sold subject to such covenants, conditions, exceptions, and reservations as the Governor in Council may direct, in fee simple, by public auction, at an upset price of one pound for each acre, or at such higher upset price as the Governor in Council may direct; and no such lands shall be sold otherwise, except as herein or in the unrepealed portion of Part II. Subdivision (2.) of "The Land Act, 1862," provided.

Limitation of sales.

33. None of the lands delineated in the map mentioned in the twelfth section of "The Land Act, 1862," (except lands reserved or to be reserved or set apart for towns or villages,) shall be sold by auction in the manner herein provided, except such lands as shall have been proclaimed, and shall have remained open for selection and leasing for a period of three years.

Governor in Council may withhold or withdraw lands from sale, selection, or leasing.

34. Notwithstanding anything in "The Land Act, 1862," or in this Act contained, the Governor in Council, if he shall think fit may withhold or may withdraw from sale, selection, or leasing any land or allotment.

Part of the 42d section of "The Land Act, 1862," not to apply to land within cities or boroughs.

35. So much of the forty-second section of "The Land Act, 1862," as provides that, until the direction in the said section mentioned be given, all lands therein mentioned shall be open for sale to the first applicant at the upset price, or in case of an increased price having been offered for the same, then at the highest price which shall have been offered, shall not extend or apply to any land within the boundaries of any city, town, or borough.

Exchange of Crown and private land upon alteration of road.

36. When the course of any road has been or is hereafter altered or is about to be altered, if the owner of the land over which the road in its altered state passes or is intended to pass be willing to exchange such land, or any part of it, for the land traversed by such road in its former or its then present state, or for any part thereof, the Governor in Council may, upon such terms as are mutually agreed on, accept such exchange, and the Governor may execute the proper conveyances accordingly.

PART III.

Leases and Licences for other than Agricultural or Pastoral Purposes.

Leases for certain purposes.

37. Notwithstanding anything contained in the fiftieth section of "The Land Act, 1862," the Governor may grant leases of any Crown land, not exceeding (except in the case of leases of sites for obtaining guano or other manure) three acres, for a term not exceeding twenty-one years from the date thereof, for any of the purposes mentioned in the said section: Provided that in all cases where it is proposed to grant a lease for a longer term than seven years, notice of the application for such lease, and of the purpose for which it is proposed to be granted, shall be published in the Government Gazette at least one month before the grant of such lease.

Leases of swamps and morasses.

38. The forty-seventh section of "The Land Act, 1862," shall be and the same is hereby repealed; and in addition to the purposes for which a lease may be granted under section fifty of "The Land Act, 1862," the Governor may grant leases of any Crown lands to any person willing to make and construct canals or to undertake works for the drainage or reclamation of any swamp or morass: Provided that no such lease be granted unless and until the conditions of such lease shall have been laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament for at least one month, and all leases granted under this and the last preceding section shall be subject to the provisions of the fifty-first section of "The Land Act, 1862."

Licences for depasturing Crown lands not included in a run or common.

39. In addition to the purposes for which a licence may be granted under section fifty-three of "The Land Act, 1862," the Governor or any person duly authorised by him may from time to time grant to any applicant a licence to enter with sheep, cattle, horses, or other animals upon any park, lands, reserves, or other Crown lands not forming part of any run or common, and therewith to depasture the same to an extent not exceeding six hundred and forty acres; and every such licence shall be subject to the provisions of section fifty-four of the said Act.

Lease of sites of bridges, tolls, &c.

40. Notwithstanding anything contained in any Act of the Parliament of Victoria now or hereafter in force relating to road districts and shires, and the administration of local affairs without the limits of boroughs, every site of a bridge, ferry, toll or punt house for which a lease may be granted by the Governor in Council under section fifty of "The Land Act, 1862," shall be under the care and management of the lessee thereof, and the several provisions, authorities, rights, exemptions, obligations, and liabilities contained in the sections of any such Act now or hereafter in force relating to toll houses, toll gates, toll bars, and ferry houses, and to the making and confirmation of orders directing the payment and collection of tolls, and to the payment of tolls to and the powers of the collector, and to exemptions from tolls, and to fraudulent claims

of exemption, and to the evasion and forcibly resisting payment of tolls, and to toll boards or tables, and to the keeping thereof by the collector, and to offences by the collector of tolls, shall, so far as may be, apply and extend during the term of such lease to such site and to the lessee thereof, and his collectors and servants, and to the persons using the same or passing through or over any such bridge or ferry with or without any horses, cattle, beast, or carriage. It shall be lawful for the Governor to grant leases of lands, not exceeding three chains in width, for the forming and maintaining of roads, tramways, and crossings, and such works of like public utility, subject to the terms and conditions of this and of the thirty-eighth section of this Act, and of the fiftieth and fifty-first sections of "The Land Act, 1862," and further to attach to such lease such other conditions as to the Governor in Council may seem fit.

Timber reserves.

41. The Governor in Council may make and proclaim reserves for the preservation and growth of timber, and may from time to time alter and revoke any such proclamation, and the Board of Land and Works may issue licences to cut timber upon such reserve, or of any part thereof, on such terms and conditions and subject to the payment of such licence fee as shall from time to time be approved of by the Governor in Council, and be set forth in such licence.

Licence to use auriferous land.

42. The Governor in Council may from time to time issue licences for any period not exceeding one year, which shall entitle the holders thereof respectively to reside on or to cultivate any lands on any "gold field" within the meaning of any Act now or hereafter to be in force relative to the gold fields or lands adjacent thereto, not exceeding in extent twenty acres, subject to the payment of such licence fee and upon such terms and conditions as shall be approved of by the Governor in Council, and be set forth in such licence.

Recovery of rent and licence fees.

43. The rent reserved in any lease granted under the forty-seventh, the forty-ninth, or the fiftieth section of "The Land Act, 1862," or under the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, and fortieth sections of this Act, and the fee payable in respect of any licence granted under the fifty-third section of "The Land Act, 1862," or under the thirty-ninth section of this Act, and the licence fee mentioned in the eighth, forty-first, and forty-second sections respectively of this Act, may be levied or recovered by or under the authority of the Board of Land and Works, in like manner as any rent or fine is or shall be leviable or recoverable by law; and in case the same shall be levied by distress, an order under the seal of the Board shall be a sufficient warrant and authority to distrain, any enactment to the contrary notwithstanding.

Power to licensees of races, dams, or reservoirs to enter upon purchased land in certain cases.

44. Notwithstanding anything in the fifty-sixth or the fifty-seventh section of "The Land Act, 1862," contained, the holder of any licence from the Board of Land and Works in respect to any race, dam, or reservoir in the said sections referred to, and the holder of any miner's right who has constructed or has acquired the right to use any race, dam, or reservoir, may at all

reasonable times enter upon any land which shall hereafter be conveyed under this Act, and may cleanse and clear and keep in efficient repair such race, dam, or reservoir, and may deposit the matter removed therefrom upon the land immediately adjoining such race, dam, or reservoir, to a distance not exceeding five feet therefrom, without making any compensation to the owner of such land.

PART IV.

Commons.

Governor in Council may proclaim farmers commons in certain cases.

45. When any Crown land remains unsold within any agricultural area of which at least one fourth part has been selected under "The Land Act, 1862," or selected or leased under this Act, the Governor in Council may proclaim such land a farmers common. When one eighth part of any agricultural area has been selected under "The Land Act, 1862," or selected or leased under this Act, the Governor in Council may proclaim any unselected and unleased portion of such agricultural area, not exceeding twice the quantity so selected and leased, to be a temporary common for the use of such selectors and lessees.

Lessees, selectors, and purchasers entitled commonage.

46. All lessees and selectors and purchasers of allotments in agricultural areas under this Act, and the person or persons in whom the interest in any such allotment or any part thereof may be vested, shall be entitled in like manner as selectors of land under "The Land Act, 1862," to depasture their cattle upon any farmers common appropriated to such lessees or selectors, subject to the regulations lawfully made for the proper management of the said common, and free from all charges, save the fee imposed by such regulations; and nothing in the said Act or this Act contained shall prevent the sale or selection or leasing under this Act of any land comprised in any proclaimed common: Provided that the fee chargeable by any rule or regulation in respect of cattle, sheep, or goats depastured upon any common shall not in any case be less than two shillings per annum for each and every head of cattle, and eightpence for each and every sheep and goat, so depastured.

Application of the 67th and repeal of the 68th section of "The Land Act, 1862."

47. The sixty-seventh section of "The Land Act, 1862," shall extend to all commons, under whatsoever Act they may have been or may be proclaimed; and the sixty-eighth section of the said Act shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

Powers of managers of commons.

48. All commons proclaimed previously to the passing of or under the provisions of "The Land Act, 1862," or under this Act, shall be governed by managers elected or appointed as provided for in "The Land Act, 1862," or in any Act of the Parliament of Victoria now or hereafter in force relating to road districts and shires, and the administration of local affairs without the limits of boroughs; or in case any two road districts, or any road district and borough, or any two or more boroughs in any of which any united common shall be situated, be united, or if any district be proclaimed a shire under the provisions of any such last-men-

tioned Act, or of any Act now or hereafter in force relating to municipal institutions and boroughs in Victoria, then by managers appointed or elected by the council of the united district or united borough or shire (as the case may be), and such managers shall during their continuance in office have power to distrain any cattle, sheep, and goats trespassing on such common, and shall be taken to be owners of the common within the meaning of any Act now or hereafter in force relating to the impounding of cattle, and shall be taken to have in respect of such common the same power of preventing encroachment and trespass thereon as any bailiff lawfully appointed may by law exercise in respect of any lands of his employer: Provided that such managers shall not have or exercise any of the rights or powers herein-before mentioned in respect to any site that may be occupied within the limit of the common under any lease or licence granted or issued under the provisions of "The Land Act, 1862," or of this Act, or in respect to any timber, stone, loam, clay, and sand within the limits of the common.

Interpretation clause.

49. The word "cattle" in the last preceding section shall have the like meaning and application as are assigned to the said word in the sixty-fourth section of "The Land Act, 1862," and shall in both sections include bulls; and the word "cattle" in the seventy-third section of "The Land Act, 1862," shall include sheep and goats.

Lands taken from common.

50. When a common is diminished, altered, or abolished by the Governor in Council under the provisions of the seventy-seventh section of "The Land Act, 1862," or of this Act, the lands so ceasing to be or to be included in a common may, by auction, selection, or leasing under this Act, be disposed of in such manner as the Governor in Council shall direct. The Governor in Council may from time to time increase, diminish, alter, or abolish any common heretofore or hereafter to be proclaimed or reproclaimed, and may from time to time reproclaim the whole or any part of any such common for any of the purposes and subject to the provisions of "The Land Act, 1862," and this Act.

Repeal of No. 176, ss. 326 and 327.

51. The three hundred and twenty-sixth and three hundred and twenty-seventh sections of the Act numbered CLXXVI. shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Substituted provisions.

52. The council of each shire and the road board of every road district shall in the place and stead of the Board of Land and Works alone have control over all unoccupied Crown lands if authorized in that behalf by the said Board, and over all farmers commons and temporary commons within such shire and district respectively; and the residue mentioned in the seventy-third section of "The Land Act, 1862," of fees payable in respect of all such commons as aforesaid, shall be paid to the shire fund or district road board, as the case may be, and the said Act shall take effect accordingly in and for such shire or road district, as the case may be.

Provision where common partly in the district.

53. In all cases in which part only of any such common as lastly herein-before mentioned shall be situate within any shire or road district the Governor in Council may order that the

whole of such common either shall be and be deemed to be included in or excluded from such shire, or else may order that the several parts of such common so lying within and without such shire or road district respectively shall be separate commons; and such common shall to all intents and purposes be deemed to be either within or without such shire or road district (as the case may be), or such several parts thereof to be separate commons, according to the tenor of such order.

Powers and disqualification of managers.

54. So much of the seventy-third section of "The Land Act, 1862," as enables the managers to make rules, and to determine the number of cattle to be depastured, and the fees payable in respect thereof, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, and the powers aforesaid shall in future be exercised by the body, whether incorporated or not, by whom the managers are appointed; and no member of any shire or borough council, or of any road board, shall be capable of being appointed a manager by such council or board, and every person who shall act as manager of any common, being at the time of so acting a member of the council or board by which he was appointed, shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of five pounds.

Part V.

Licences for Pastoral Occupation.

(1.) *Existing Runs.*

Yearly licence not to prevent sale, leasing, &c.

55. No licence issued or to be issued under the authority of "The Land Act, 1862," to the persons who were at the time of the passing of the said Act in the licensed occupation of runs for pastoral purposes, and the executors, administrators, and assigns of such persons, shall be deemed to prevent such run or any part thereof from being sold, selected, leased, proclaimed a common, or occupied by virtue of any miner's right or licence for other than pastoral purposes, or otherwise dealt with under the authority of this or any other Act now or hereafter in force.

Board of Land and Works may correct errors in computing area of runs.

56. When a notice of the amount of rent payable in respect of any run has been published in the Government Gazette, and when, in the opinion of the Board of Land and Works, an error has been made in the computation of the available area of such run, the Board of Land and Works may, by a further notice in the Government Gazette, within six months after the passing of this Act, cancel such former notice and correct such error; and if after such correction the available area of a run be increased by such Board, such Board shall make a proportionate addition to the rent, and if the available area be diminished such Board shall make a proportionate reduction in the rent due and unpaid at the time of such correction, and in the rent payable thereafter.

Increase and reduction of rent and appeal allowed in certain cases.

57. Notwithstanding anything contained in "The Land Act, 1862," the Board of Land and Works may, within six months after the passing of this Act, with the consent of the Governor

in Council, to be published in the Government Gazette, fix the amount of the rent of any run remaining unascertained at the passing hereof, and may reduce the amount of the rent of any run ascertained by the determination of the grazing capabilities of the run by the said Board, or may agree with the occupier of any run that the rent payable in respect thereof shall be increased, and from and after the giving of such consent or the making of such agreement the rent of such run shall be reduced or increased accordingly. If the said Board or the occupier of any run shall be dissatisfied with the amount of the rent of any run, ascertained by the original determination of the Board, or (where the determination of the Board shall have been appealed against) with the amount of the rent of any run determined by any arbitrators appointed under "The Land Act, 1862," or with the amount of the rent fixed by the Board as aforesaid, and if the amount of rent to be paid, or the terms of a reference to arbitration, cannot be agreed upon by and between the Board and the occupier, the said Board or the said occupier may, at any time within six months after the passing of this Act, cause a summons to be taken out, returnable before a judge of the Supreme Court in chambers, to show cause why, on one or more of the grounds herein-after mentioned, and which shall be specified in the summons, an appeal should not be allowed against such determination; and if on the hearing of such summons it shall appear by affidavit or oral testimony, or both, to the said judge, that the said determination was fraudulent or erroneous or unjust, the judge may and shall make an order, without costs, that such determination may be appealed against by the said Board or occupier.

Appointment of arbitrators.

38. The party in whose favour any such order shall be made may, within one month after the making thereof, give notice to the other party, intimating the intention of the Board or occupier (as the case may be) to appeal against such determination, and naming the person appointed by the said Board or occupier to be one of three arbitrators (not being an arbitrator under the previous award) to decide the said appeal, and the other party shall, within seven days from the service of such notice, appoint another arbitrator (not being an arbitrator under the previous award), and the two arbitrators shall appoint a third arbitrator, or if they refuse or neglect so to do within twenty-one days, or if the party on whom such last-mentioned notice has been served neglect or refuse, within the time before mentioned, to appoint an arbitrator, a judge of the Supreme Court may and shall, on the application of the party in whose favour the order has been made, appoint an arbitrator to act with the arbitrators or arbitrator previously appointed in the matter of the said appeal; and the arbitrators so appointed shall, after having inspected the run, hear and receive evidence in a place to which the public shall be admitted, and the decision shall be given within two months after the service of such notice, and such appeal shall be conducted and decided as nearly as possible in the same manner, and such decision shall have the same consequences in all respects, as is in

"The Land Act, 1862," provided with regard to an appeal from the original determination of the board as to the grazing capabilities of runs, and the provisions of sections ninety-two and ninety-three of "The Land Act, 1862," shall be applied in every such case of arbitration: Provided that any instalment of rent now due or hereafter to become due before any such appeal shall be determined shall be payable at and according to the rate and amount appealed against.

Extension to arbitrators of certain provisions as to valuators.

59. The provisions as to valuators of the fifty-ninth and sixtieth sections of "The Land Act, 1862," shall apply to the case of arbitrators appointed under the one hundred and eighteenth section of the said Act; and the provisions of any Act now or hereafter to be in force rendering compulsory the attendance and examination of witnesses before arbitrators may be applied for the purpose of compelling the attendance and examination of witnesses before any arbitrators appointed under "The Land Act, 1862," or this Act. Every arbitrator appointed under the one hundred and eighteenth section of "The Land Act, 1862," or under this Act, shall, previously to entering upon his duties, take and subscribe before some justice the oath contained in the second schedule hereto.

Second schedule.

(2.) *General Provisions as to Runs.*

Registration of transfer.

60. Every transfer of the interest in a run held under a licence to occupy for pastoral purposes shall be registered at the office of the Board of Land and Works, and a memorandum of such registration, signed by the President of the Board of Land and Works, shall be endorsed on such transfer, and until such registration has been made as aforesaid the said transfer shall have no effect or operation, and no interest, either at law or in equity, shall be transferred thereby.

Reduction of rent.

61. When proceedings are taken under section one hundred and nine of "The Land Act, 1862," unless the request and payment in the said section mentioned be made on or before the thirtieth day of April or the thirty-first day of October respectively in any year, the rent payable on the thirtieth day of June and the thirty-first day of December respectively next following shall not be reduced by the determination of the said Board or of the arbitrators, but the same shall be paid in full.

Reduction of rent on sale of portion of run.

62. When after the passing of this Act the value of any run shall be diminished by reason of any portion thereof being sold, leased, proclaimed a common, or otherwise rendered unavailable for the purposes of pastoral occupation, and the occupier or his agent shall make the request and shall pay the fee mentioned in the one hundred and ninth section of "The Land Act, 1862," and shall transmit to the Board a true statement of the particular portions so sold, leased, proclaimed a common, or otherwise rendered unavailable within his run, the Board and the arbitrators (if the occupier shall appeal against the determination of the Board) shall determine the amount of rent to be paid in future in respect of such run; and such determination of the

Board or arbitrators, as the case may be, shall have the same consequences in all respects as is provided in "The Land Act, 1862," with regard to an original determination of the Board, or an appeal therefrom, as to the grazing capabilities of such run.

No claim for improvements allowed after 31st December 1870.

63. No claim in respect of any improvements made under the one hundred and tenth section of "The Land Act, 1862," shall be valid unless such claim shall be made before the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

PART VI.

Trespass and Penalties.

Land officer not to apply for an allotment under a penalty of £100 and loss of office.

64. If any land officer, or the substitute of any land officer, directly or indirectly select or apply for the lease of any allotment open for selection and leasing under any proclamation in which such officer or substitute is named or referred to, he shall thereby forfeit his office, and shall also forfeit the sum of one hundred pounds, with full costs of suit, which may be recovered by any person who sues for the same in any court of competent jurisdiction. Any person who shall, on making application for a lease under Part II. of this Act, wilfully make any false statement, or shall refuse to answer any question relating to such application that may be put to him by the land officer, or shall wilfully give a false answer to any such question, shall forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than five pounds, nor more than twenty pounds, or be liable to be imprisoned for not less than seven days, nor more than one month.

Authority of persons appointed under "The Land Act, 1862," and this Act.

65. Notwithstanding anything in "The Land Act, 1862," or in this Act contained, the Governor in Council and the Board of Land and Works respectively may, in all cases where power is given by the said Acts or either of them to appoint or authorize any person for a particular purpose, or to do a particular act, appoint or authorize such person generally for any such purpose, or to do all acts of the same or the like nature, and such person may do all things within the scope of such general authority in all cases to which his appointment or authority purports or can be construed to extend. Whenever any person may be appointed in pursuance of "The Land Act, 1862," or of this Act, as the person to perform any act, or with regard to whom any act shall be performed, it shall nevertheless be lawful to appoint some other person to be the person to perform such act, or with regard to whom such act shall be performed.

Bailiffs of Crown lands.

66. The Governor in Council may from time to time appoint a sufficient number of persons to be bailiffs of Crown lands; and every such bailiff shall, during his continuance in office, do on behalf of Her Majesty, or on behalf of the Board of Land and Works, or in respect of any Crown lands, all acts for preventing intrusion, encroachment, and trespass on such lands, or for levying or recovering the rent or the licence fee payable in respect thereof, or for taking and recovering possession of any

allotment or lands in case of forfeiture, or for such other purpose as any bailiff lawfully appointed may by law do in respect of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments of his employer; and every such bailiff may prefer an information in the manner, for the purpose, and with the effect mentioned in the one hundred and twenty-third section of "The Land Act, 1862," against any person who is in unauthorized occupation, whether under colour of any lease or of any licence, or otherwise, of any Crown lands, or whose right to occupy such land shall have ceased, and may recover any penalty from any person liable to forfeit the same under the one hundred and twenty-seventh or the one hundred and twenty-eighth section of "The Land Act, 1862."

Board of Land and Works to make regulations for the control and management of public parks and reserves, &c.

67. The Board of Land and Works shall have power from time to time to make and alter or rescind rules and regulations for the care, protection, and management of all public parks and reserves, and for the preservation of good order and decency therein, and all such rules and regulations shall be published in the Government Gazette, and shall be posted in some conspicuous place in every such park and reserve: and every person offending against any such rule or regulation shall, on conviction before any justice, forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding five pounds for each offence; and every person who shall knowingly and wilfully offend against any such rule or regulation, and who shall not, after he shall have been warned by any bailiff of Crown lands, desist from so offending, may be forthwith apprehended by such bailiff, and taken before some justice of the peace, and shall on conviction forfeit and pay a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey to lay before Parliament in every year an estimate of land to be sold during such year.

68. The Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey shall lay before Parliament, in the session next after the passing of this Act, and in every following year, an estimate of the quantities of land which it is proposed to sell by auction during the ensuing year, and such estimate shall specify, as far as may be practicable, the quantities of each description of land proposed to be so sold.

Unbranded wild cattle to belong to Crown.

69. All unbranded wild cattle above the age of twelve months, which shall at any time be depasturing on any Crown lands, and which shall have no reputed or apparent owner, shall be and shall be deemed and taken to be the property of Her Majesty, and it shall be lawful for the Board of Land and Works to cause the same to be sold and disposed of in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct; and the purchaser of such cattle, on obtaining the written authority of the Board for that purpose, shall be at liberty, within such time and in such manner as may be mentioned in such authority, with necessary and proper assistance to take possession of such cattle, and for that purpose to enter upon any Crown lands where the same may be depasturing.

Governor in Council may make regulations.

70. The Governor in Council shall have power from time to time to make and alter or rescind rules, regulations, and orders for prescribing the form of, and the conditions and mode of applying for leases and licences to be issued under this Act, and the conditions on which the same shall be issued for imposing

any reasonable charge or fee for any Crown grant or other document issued under the authority of this Act, and for the more fully carrying out the objects and purposes, and guarding against evasions and violations of this Act; and all such rules, regulations, and orders shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fourteen days after the making thereof, if Parliament be then sitting, and if Parliament be not sitting, then with fourteen days after the commencement of the next sitting of Parliament.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Section 17.

1. FORM OF VALUATION AT THE END OF THE SECOND YEAR OF THE TERM.

We *A.B.* of, *&c.*, *C.D.* of, *&c.*, and *E.F.* of, *&c.*, have valued the improvements of a substantial and permanent nature made by [the lessee, his executors or administrators], on allotment in the agricultural area of in the district of at the sum of ; and we hereby certify that the improvements aforesaid are of the value of for every acre and fractional part of an acre of the said allotment.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands the day of .

A.B.
C.D.
E.F.

2. FORM OF VALUATION WHERE THE ALLOTMENT IS REQUIRED TO BE SOLD.

We *A.B.* of, *&c.*, *C.D.* of, *&c.*, and *E.F.* of, *&c.*, have valued the improvements of a substantial and permanent nature made by [the lessee, his executors, administrators, or assigns] on allotment in the agricultural area of in the district of at the sum of .

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands the day of

A.B.
C.D.
E.F.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Section 59.

I *A.B.* of being an arbitrator appointed by under the provisions of the one hundred and eighteenth section of "The Land Act, 1862," [*or* under "The Amending Land Act, 1865,"] do solemnly and sincerely declare that I will, to the best of my knowledge, skill, and ability, ascertain the common boundary of the adjoining runs known as the run and the run [*or otherwise according to the purpose of the*

arbitration], and that I will act in the discharge of my duties as such arbitrator without favor or affection to either party.

[*Signature.*]

Sworn at the
day of before me

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Section 23.

List of Occupants of Crown Lands who have not paid rents reserved upon leases during the six months ending on the last day of 186 .

Occupants alphabetically.		Amount of Rent.	When due.	Date of Lease.
Surname.	Christian Name.			

Appendix No. 41.

Tasmania.

An Act (No. 20) to further amend the Waste Lands Act, 1863. (29 September, 1865.)

Be it enacted by his Excellency the Governor of Tasmania, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly, in Parliament assembled, as follows:

1. It being desirable to encourage the settlement of Associations of agricultural settlers, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, for a period to be fixed by him by proclamation in the Gazette, to reserve from the operation of Section 19 of the said Act such part of an agricultural division as he may see fit for selection, in the manner provided by the said section, by the members of such Association only, but any one of such settlers may not select for purchase any lot containing more than three hundred and twenty acres: Provided that so much of such reserved agricultural division as shall not be taken up by the

Provision for settlement of associations of agricultural settlers.

members of such Association within such period as aforesaid shall be dealt with as ordinary Waste Lands of the Crown disposable under this Act.

Purchase of land for constructing, &c. Works.

2. For the purpose of constructing and completing roads, bridges, tramways, jetties, and wharves, or for any other public purpose, it shall be lawful for such persons or boards as the Governor in Council may for that purpose appoint, under regulations made by the Governor in Council under the Waste Lands Act, 1863, to purchase and take, in the mode prescribed by the Lands Clauses Act, such land as they deem necessary; and, subject to the provisions of the Waste Lands Act, 1863, the Lands Clauses Act shall be incorporated with the Waste Lands Act, 1863, and this Act; and, for the purposes of such incorporation, such persons or boards shall be deemed to be the promoters of the several undertakings.

Entry upon land.

3. Whenever it is intended to take any land for the purpose of constructing roads, bridges, tramways, jetties, and wharves, or other public works as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for such persons or boards, after seven days notice served upon the occupier, to enter upon any land and to stake out the same in such manner as they think necessary or expedient; and if any person wilfully pulls up, removes, or destroys the stakes or other marks used for the purpose aforesaid, every person so offending shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds upon conviction thereof in a summary way before any two justices of the peace, in the mode prescribed by the Magistrates Summary Procedure Act.

Renting land.

4. It shall also be lawful for such persons or boards to contract and agree with the persons interested in any land for the demise of such land for the purpose of obtaining materials from such land for the construction and completion of any of the said works, or for any other of the purposes of this Act.

Timber may be taken from uncultivated land upon making compensation.

5. It shall be lawful for such persons or boards, after twenty-one days notice to the owner or occupier, to enter upon any uncultivated land, and to cut down and to carry away all such indigenous timber as may be required for constructing or completing any of the said works, or any other of the purposes of this Act, making full compensation for such timber to the owner of the land: Provided, that it shall not be lawful for such persons or boards to cut down any such indigenous timber where it is made to appear to their satisfaction that the same has been, and is intended to be, reserved and used by the owner or occupier of the land for the purpose of ornament or shelter.

Materials may be taken from land upon making compensation.

6. Where it is deemed necessary to obtain materials for the repair or construction of any of the said works from any land, it shall be lawful for such persons or boards, after seven days notice to the owner or occupier, to enter upon such land, and to dig, quarry, and carry away all such materials as may be required for any such purpose, making full compensation to all parties interested for the material taken, and the damage thereby sustained.

When fenced land taken gates to be fixed to

7. No entry shall be made upon any fenced land until such persons or boards shall, if required, have caused a substantial

gate or slip-rail to be constructed, placed, and fixed, so as to prevent the escape of sheep, cattle, and horses from out of such fenced land. prevent escape of sheep, &c.

8. The compensation for taking indigenous timber from uncultivated land, or materials from any land, for the purposes of this Act, shall be settled by arbitration in the mode prescribed by the Lands Clauses Act in cases of disputed compensation. Compensation for timber and materials how to be ascertained.

9. The Governor in Council may from time to time reserve from sale and proclaim as an agricultural area such land as he sees fit: and upon a road or tramroad being marked or laid out to and through such area, the said area shall be divided into lots respectively containing not more than one hundred and sixty acres, and having a frontage on such road. Agricultural areas may be proclaimed and divided into lots.

10. When an agricultural area has been divided into lots, the Commissioner shall prepare a lithograph plan of the same for gratuitous distribution, and shall then advertise such lots in the Gazette, and at least one newspaper, as open for lease by tender, at the expiration of one month from the date of such advertisement, for a term of twenty years at an annual rental of not less than one shilling per acre, to be paid on granting the lease; and the person whose application for any lot is first received by the Commissioner shall be the lessee of the same, subject to such terms and conditions as to residence or otherwise as the Governor in Council sees fit to impose; and every lease of any such lot shall contain a provision for the absolute forfeiture thereof in case the lessee fails to comply with any such terms or conditions as aforesaid, or with the provisions of this Act, relating to such lot: Provided that, in case two or more applications of the same amount are received at the same time for any one lot, the Commissioner shall give notice to each applicant (but to none others) that on a day to be named in such notice, at least fourteen days from the date thereof, such lot will be leased to the highest tenderer: Provided also, that the person whose tender for any one lot is next highest in amount to that tendered by the person to whom any such lot is leased as aforesaid may, at his option, become the lessee on the like terms and conditions of any other lot advertised as open for lease in manner herein-before provided. Such lots may be leased by tender for 20 years.

11. When all the lots fronting upon any road or tramroad have been let as provided by the last preceding section, or sooner if the Governor in Council sees fit, it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, upon a road being reserved leading thereto from a road or tramroad, to cause the land adjacent to and in the rear of that fronting on a road or tramroad to be divided into lots respectively containing not more than one hundred and sixty acres, and having a frontage on such reserved road, and such lots shall be deemed to be and shall be lots within an agricultural area. Division of land in rear of lots fronting on roads.

12. Sections 56 and 57 of the Waste Lands Act, 1863, are hereby repealed, save as to all things duly done thereunder before the passing of this Act. Repeal.

13. This Act and the Waste Lands Act, 1863, and the Waste Lands Act, No. 2, except so far as the same may be altered by this Act, shall be read and construed together as one Act. Acts to be read together,

Short Title.

14. In referring to this Act it shall be sufficient to use the expression the Waste Lands Act, No. 3.

Appendix No. 42.

British Columbia.

No. 27. An Ordinance for regulating the acquisition of land in British Columbia.

[11th April 1865.]

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to amend and consolidate the laws affecting lands in British Columbia, and for that purpose to repeal, alter, and re-enact certain portions of the existing laws affecting the same:

Be it enacted by the Governor of British Columbia, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:

Repeals certain Acts.

1. The proclamation passed on the 14th February 1859, except the portion thereof after clause 9, which refers to the Capital of British Columbia; the Mining District Act, 1863; and the Pre-emption Consolidation Act, 1861, are hereby repealed.

Saving of existing rights.

2. Such repeal shall not be construed to prejudice or affect any rights actually existing to or in respect of any land in this Colony at the date of this Ordinance, or to revive any provisions of any Acts or proclamations heretofore repealed.

Crown lands.

3. All the lands in British Columbia, and all the mines and minerals therein, not otherwise lawfully appropriated, belong to the Crown in fee.

Upset price of land 4*s.* 2*d.* per acre.

4. The upset price of surveyed lands not being reserved for the sites of towns or the suburbs thereof, and not being reputed to be mineral lands, shall be four shillings and two pence per acre.

Reserves.

5. The Governor shall at any time, and for such purposes as he may deem advisable, reserve any lands that may not have been either sold or legally pre-empted.

All land to be offered for sale at public auction.

6. Except as aforesaid, all the land in British Columbia will be exposed in lots, for sale, by public competition, at the upset price above mentioned, after the same shall have been surveyed and made ready for sale. Due notice shall be given of all such sales; notice at the same time shall be given of the upset price and terms of payment when they vary from those above stated, and also of the rights specially reserved (if any) for public convenience.

Land unsold at auction may be purchased by private sale.

7. All lands which shall remain unsold at any such auction may be sold by private contract at the upset price and on the terms and conditions herein mentioned, on application to the Chief Com-

missioner of Lands and Works and Surveyor General, or other person for the time being duly authorized in writing by the Governor in that behalf.

Saves public rights.

8. Unless otherwise specially notified at the time of sale, all Crown lands sold shall be subject to such public rights of way as may at any time after such sale be specified by the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Surveyor General, and to such private rights of way, and of leading or using water for animals, and for mining and engineering purposes, as may at the time of such sale be existing.

Conveyance to include everything but precious metals.

9. Unless otherwise specially announced at the time of sale, the conveyance of the land shall include all trees and all mines and minerals within and under the same (except mines of gold and silver).

Aliens.

Aliens may not pre-empt.

10. Aliens who have not taken the oath of allegiance may not pre-empt but may purchase any pre-empted or other lands lawfully open to sale.

Aliens now holding land may be confirmed in possession thereof.

11. Provided that it shall be lawful for the Governor, by any writing under his hand, to confirm aliens at present in possession of lands which are either pre-empted or purchased by them and for which they hold the necessary certificate of improvement.

Pre-emption.

Who may pre-empt land.

12. From and after the date hereof British subjects, and aliens who shall take the oath of allegiance to Her Majesty, Her heirs and successors, may acquire the right to pre-empt and hold in fee simple unoccupied and unsurveyed and unreserved Crown lands not being the site of an existent or proposed town, or auriferous land available for gold or silver mining purposes, or an Indian reserve or settlement, under the following conditions:

Permission to be obtained from magistrate of district.

13. The person desiring to acquire any particular plot of land of the character aforesaid, shall, before entering into possession thereof, obtain from the stipendiary magistrate of the district permission in writing to enter on and pre-empt certain lands, to be specified in writing by the applicant.

Rules to be observed in pre-empting land not exceeding 160 acres.

14. If the magistrate see no objection thereto, the person so wishing to pre-empt shall, within seven days after such permission, enter into possession of such land by placing at the corners of the land four posts marked with his name or some other distinguishing name, and shall apply in writing to record his claim, to any quantity not exceeding 160 acres, thereof, with the stipendiary magistrate of the district; paying to the said magistrate the fees herein-after mentioned.

Record fee.

15. If the land applied for has not been previously recorded the magistrate shall forthwith, upon receiving with such application a fee of eight shillings and four pence, enter and record the application, and give to the applicant a certificate of such record to be called "The Record Certificate," with leave of absence from his

Record.

Record certificate.

Leave of absence.

claim without forfeiting the same, for such period not exceeding six months as the magistrate of the district may in his discretion decide, for the purpose of procuring tools, seeds, and other necessaries.

Rules for land previously pre-empted.

16. If the land has been previously recorded the magistrate, upon receipt of a fee of four shillings and two pence, shall make an entry in his books of the date, name, and particulars of such application, and shall give to such applicant, who shall cause to be affixed to the door of the Court house, and some conspicuous part of the land in question, a notice in writing that unless, within one calendar month next ensuing the date of so affixing such notice any prior claimant (if any) to any of the same land shall shew cause to the satisfaction of such magistrate why any of the ground then applied for should not be recorded in the name of the said applicant, the said claim will be so recorded.

Notice to be given of subsequent record.

Notice a bar to other applications.

17. Such publication of notice shall, during such month, operate as a bar to all subsequent applications for the ground covered by such application.

Land may be re-recorded at the expiration of a month.

18. At the expiration of such month, if such cause shall not be shown, the magistrate shall record the claim in the name of the said applicant, and upon receipt of a fee of four shillings and twopence shall grant a certificate under his hand of such record to the applicant, and preserve a duplicate thereof in his office.

Certificate of such record bars prior claim.

19. Such certificate shall specify the condition under which the land included therein shall be held, and may be pleaded in bar to all previous claims (if any) in respect of or against any of the said land.

Over 160 acres how to be pre-empted.

20. Any person in possession of 160 acres of land as aforesaid, may acquire the right to pre-empt and hold any further tract of unsurveyed and unoccupied land contiguous thereto, not exceeding 480 acres (and no more either directly or indirectly save with the express sanction in writing of the Governor in that behalf) over and above the quantity of 160 acres aforesaid, upon the payment to the stipendiary magistrate of the district of the sum of two shillings and one penny per acre for the same, as by way of instalment of the purchase money to be ultimately paid to the Government, after the survey of the same land.

Rules to be observed in this case.

21. If such land shall not have been previously recorded, any person so paying such deposit shall forthwith enter into possession, and if previously recorded, after one month's notice as aforesaid, and, cause to the contrary not shown, record his claim to such last-mentioned tract of land and enter into possession in manner herein-before prescribed.

General rules to be observed in pre-empting.

22. The claimant or applicant shall in all cases make his application in writing, and give the best possible written description of the land, to the stipendiary magistrate of the district to whom he applies to record his claim, together with a proper plan thereof, and identify the plot in question by pointing out the position of the said posts, and by stating in his description any

other land marks of a noticeable character; and all such plans and descriptions shall be in duplicate.

23. Every piece of land sought to be acquired under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall, save as herein-after mentioned, be of a rectangular shape, and the shortest line thereof shall be at least two-thirds the length of the longest line. Rectangular shape, or as nearly as possible; proportion of the lines.

24. Where the land sought to be acquired is in whole or in part bounded by mountains, rocks, lakes, swamps, or the margin of a river, or by other natural boundaries, then such natural boundaries may be adopted as the boundaries of the land sought to be acquired, and in such case it shall be sufficient for the claimant to show to the satisfaction of the stipendiary magistrate of the district, that the said form conforms as nearly as circumstances permit to the provisions of this Ordinance. Natural boundaries may be adopted in certain cases.

25. If the land sought to be acquired be bounded by land already pre-empted or surveyed, the line of such land may be adopted by the person so seeking to acquire, notwithstanding any irregularity in such line which may have been occasioned by the adoption of a natural boundary by the claimant of the adjacent land. Lines of adjacent claims may be adopted.

26. Where a piece of land is partially or entirely enclosed between two or more claims, the claimant may acquire such enclosed piece notwithstanding any irregularity of form, or disproportion in length, of any of the sides. Enclosed spaces may be adopted notwithstanding any irregularity of shape.

27. The boundaries shall run as nearly as possible by the cardinal points of the compass. Boundaries to run as nearly as possible according to the points of the compass.

28. When the Government shall survey the land claimed, the claimant who has recorded his claim as aforesaid, or his heirs or devisees, or in the case of the grant of a certificate of improvement herein-after mentioned, the assigns of such claimant shall, if he or they shall have been in continuous occupation of the same land from the date of the record aforesaid, be entitled to purchase the land so acquired, or in respect of which such deposit shall have been paid as aforesaid, at such rate as may for the time being be fixed by the Government of British Columbia, not exceeding the sum of 4*s.* 2*d.* per acre. When pre-empted land may be purchased.

29. No person shall be entitled to receive a grant of such land until he shall have received from the recording magistrate a certificate of improvement as in the schedule hereto, in respect to such land. Certificate of improvement requisite.

30. When the claimant, his heirs or devisees, shall prove to the stipendiary magistrate of the district, by the evidence of himself and of third parties, that he or they has or have continued in permanent occupation of the claim from the date of record, and has or have made permanent improvements thereon to the value of 10*s.* per acre, the said magistrate shall grant to the said claimant, his heirs or devisees, a certificate of improvement in the form in the schedule hereto. Certificate of improvement to be issued when improvements have been made to the extent of 10*s.* per acre.

31. Upon the grant of the certificate of improvement aforesaid, the person to whom the same is issued may, subject to any unpaid instalment, sell, mortgage, or lease, the land in respect of which such certificate had been issued, but no interest in any plot of When certificate of improvement has been issued the holder may sell or deal with the land.

land acquired in either of the methods aforesaid, shall, before payment of the purchase money, be capable of passing to a purchaser, unless the vendor shall have obtained such certificate of improvement as aforesaid.

Conveyance upon what conditions.

32. Upon payment of the purchase money after the survey and continuous occupation, and the notice required under this Ordinance, a conveyance of the land purchased shall be executed in favour of the purchaser, excepting the precious minerals, with a right to enter and work the same in favour of the Crown, its assignees and licensees, with power to the Crown to take such portions of such land as it may find necessary for roads, bridges, and ferries, and public purposes.

Rules to be observed in applying for a Crown grant.

33. No pre-emptor shall be entitled to receive a Crown grant of his pre-emption claim, unless he shall show to the satisfaction of the magistrate of the district, that before applying for such grant he has caused a written or printed notice of his intention to apply for such grant, to be posted in some conspicuous part of his own and the adjacent pre-emption claims (if any), and on the court house of the district, without any valid opposition to his claim being substantiated.

Priority of title.

34. Priority of title shall be obtained by the person who, being in possession, shall first apply and record his claim in manner aforesaid.

Cancellation of claim on permanent cessation of occupation.

35. Whenever any person shall permanently cease to occupy land acquired in either of the methods aforesaid, the stipendiary magistrate of the district may, in a summary way, on being satisfied of such permanent cessation, cancel the claim of the person so permanently ceasing to occupy the same, and record the claim thereto of any other person satisfying the requisitions aforesaid.

Deposits and improvements forfeited on cancellation.

36. All deposits paid in respect of such forfeited claims, and all improvements, buildings, and erections thereon, shall, (subject to the appeal herein-after mentioned,) on such cancellation, be absolutely forfeited; and such claims, improvements, buildings, and erections shall, subject to the appeal herein-after mentioned, be open to settlement by any other person.

Magistrate's decision appealable.

37. The decision of the magistrate may be appealed by either party to the decision of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice of British Columbia.

Security on appeal.

38. Any person desirous of appealing in manner aforesaid, may be required before such appeal be heard, to find such security as may be pointed out by the magistrate, whose decision is appealed against, but such appeal shall be made within one calendar month after the decision complained of, and after security to the satisfaction of the magistrate shall have been given for the due prosecution of such appeal and submission thereto.

Ejectment or trespass by holder.

39. Whenever a person shall have duly recorded as aforesaid, and he, his heirs or (in case of a certificate of improvement) his assignees, shall have continued in permanent occupation of the same land since the date of such record, save for the two months herein-before mentioned, he or they may (save where herein

otherwise mentioned) bring ejectment or trespass against any intruder upon the same land to the same extent as if he or they were seised of the legal estate in possession in the same land.

Saves miners rights.

40. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as giving a right to any claimant to exclude free miners from searching for any of the precious minerals or working the same, but in case of any entry being made upon lands held as aforesaid, full compensation shall be made, or adequate security therefor be given, to the satisfaction of the stipendiary magistrate of the district, prior to such entry to the occupant for any loss or damage he may sustain by reason of any such entry; such compensation to be determined by the stipendiary magistrate or gold commissioner of the district, with or without a jury of not less than five, in the discretion of such magistrate or commissioner.

Power to Government to re-take land for public purposes.

41. The Government shall, notwithstanding any claim, record, or conveyance aforesaid, be entitled to enter and take such portion of the land acquired in either of the methods aforesaid, as may be required for roads, bridges, and ferries, without compensation, or for other public purposes, on paying reasonable compensation for the same.

One claim only can be pre-empted.

42. No person shall be entitled to hold at the same time two claims by pre-emption, and any person so pre-empting more than one claim, shall forfeit all right, title, and interest to the prior claim so recorded by him.

Disputes how arranged.

43. In case any dispute shall arise between persons with regard to any land so acquired as aforesaid, any one of the parties in difference may, before ejectment or action of trespass brought, refer the question in difference to the magistrate of the district, who is hereby authorized to proceed in a summary way to restore the possession of any land in dispute to the person whom he shall deem entitled to the same, and to abate all intrusions, and award and levy such costs and damages as he may think fit.

Water.

Rules for diverting water.

44. Every person lawfully occupying and *bonâ fide* cultivating lands may divert any unoccupied water from the natural channel of any stream, lake, or river adjacent to or passing through such land for agricultural and other purposes, upon obtaining the written authority of the stipendiary magistrate of the district for the purpose, and recording the same with him, after due notice, as herein-after mentioned, specifying the name of the applicant, the quantity sought to be diverted, the place of diversion, the object thereof, and all such other particulars as such magistrate may require.

Notice to be given.

45. Previous to such authority being given, the applicant shall post up in a conspicuous place on each person's land through which it is proposed that the water should pass, and on the district court house, notices in writing, stating his intentions to enter such land, and through and over the same to take and

carry such water, specifying all particulars relating thereto, including direction, quantity, purpose, and term.

Priority of right.

46. Priority of right to any such water privilege in case of dispute shall depend on priority of record.

Rights of entry on land.

47. The right of entry on and through the lands of others for carrying water for any lawful purpose upon, over, or under the said land, may be claimed and taken by any person lawfully occupying and *bonâ fide* cultivating as aforesaid, and (previous to entry) upon paying or securing payment of compensation as aforesaid for the waste or damage so occasioned to the person whose land may be wasted or damaged by such entry or carrying of water.

Disputes settled with or without jury.

48. In case of dispute, such compensation or any other question connected with such water privilege, entry, or carrying may be ascertained by the stipendiary magistrate of the district in a summary manner at the option of either of the contending parties, either with or without a jury of five men, to be summoned as in ordinary cases.

Non-attendant jurors may be fined.

49. It shall be lawful for such magistrate, by an order under his hand directed to the sheriff or deputy sheriff, to summon a jury for such purpose, and in the event of non-attendance of any persons so summoned, he shall have power to impose a fine not exceeding five pounds.

Water for mining purposes may be taken

50. Water privileges for mining or other purposes not otherwise lawfully appropriated may be claimed, and the said water may be taken upon, under, or over any land so pre-empted or purchased as aforesaid, by obtaining a grant or licence from the stipendiary magistrate of the district, and previous to taking the same paying reasonable compensation for waste or damage to the person whose land may be wasted or damaged by such water privilege or carriage of water.

Leases.

Land leased.

51. Leases of any extent of unoccupied and unsurveyed land may be granted for pastoral purposes by the Governor, or any officer duly authorized by him in that behalf, to any person or persons whomsoever, being *bonâ fide* pre-emptors or purchasers of land, at such rent as such Governor or officer shall deem expedient. But every such lease of pastoral lands shall, among other things contain a condition making such land liable to pre-emption, reserve, and purchase by any persons whomsoever, at any time during the term thereof, without compensation, save by a proportionate deduction of rent. And to a further condition that the lessee shall within six months stock the property demised in such proportion of animals to the one hundred acres, as shall be specified by the stipendiary magistrate in that behalf.

May be pre-empted, &c.

And must be stocked.

Ejectment.

52. Any person who shall have obtained such lease as aforesaid, may bring ejectment or trespass against any intruder upon the same land, to the same extent as if he or they were seised of the legal estate in fee.

53. Leases of any extent of unoccupied Crown lands may be granted by the Governor to any person, persons, or corporation duly authorized in that behalf, for the purpose of cutting spars, timber, or lumber, and actually engaged in those pursuits, subject to such rent, terms, and provisions, as shall seem expedient to the Governor. Leases for timber cutting, &c.

54. The application for any such lease must be in writing, and if passing through a magistrate, in duplicate, for transmission to the Governor, who alone shall decide on any such lease. To be in writing

Free Grants.

55. It shall be lawful for the Governor, upon receiving the assent of Her Majesty's Government thereto, and the publication thereof in the "Government Gazette," to make such free or partially free grants of the unoccupied Crown lands of the colony, for the encouragement of immigration, with and under such provisions, restrictions, and privileges as to the Governor in his discretion may seem most advisable for the encouragement and permanent settlement of immigrants. Free grants.

56. Nothing in this Ordinance contained shall be construed so as to interfere prejudicially with the rights granted to free miners under the "Gold Mining Ordinance, 1865." Saves miners' rights generally.

57. The Schedule hereto shall form part of this Ordinance. Schedule.

58. This Ordinance shall be cited as the "Land Ordinance, 1865." Short title.

Passed the Legislative Council the 10th day of April, A.D. 1865.

Charles Good, Clerk. Arthur N. Birch, Presiding Member.

Assented to, in Her Majesty's name, this eleventh day of April, 1865.

Frederick Seymour, Governor.

SCHEDULE.

Certificate of Improvement.

I hereby certify that has satisfied me by evidence of (naming the witnesses, and detailing the same and any other evidence upon which the magistrate has come to his judgment) that of has made improvements to the extent of 10*s.* an acre on acres of land, situated at

Signed,
this day of

Appendix No. 43.

Labuan.

Lease of Coal and Hereditaments to the Chinese Steam Ship and Labuan Coal Company, Limited.

This Indenture made the Fifth day of April 1866, between Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria of the one part, and The China Steam Ship and Labuan Coal Company Limited, (who with their successors and assigns are herein-after called and referred to as "the said Amalgamated Company,") of the other part.

Whereas by an indenture made the 30th day of April 1864, between Her said Majesty of the first part, Sir James Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, Baronet, and James Thompson Mackenzie, Esquire, of the second part, and the Labuan Coal Company (Limited) of the third part, Her said Majesty did demise and lease unto the said Labuan Coal Company, their successors and assigns all coal mines, beds, seams, and strata of coal in the island of Labuan (except as therein is excepted) for the term of 21 years, from the 25th day of December 1863, subject to the stipulations therein contained, and to the payment as therein mentioned of a royalty to the Crown of 6*d*. per ton Newcastle measure for all coal raised by the said company during the first seven years of the said term, and of 1*s*. per ton for all coal raised during the remaining 14 years of the said term. But all mines, ores, and minerals other than coal were reserved unto Her Majesty and excepted from the said lease. And it was amongst other things, stipulated in the said indenture, that if during any three consecutive years the said company or their assigns should omit or fail to raise an average of 15,000 tons of coal, Newcastle measure, a year, then it should be lawful for Her Majesty to determine the lease by notice in writing as therein mentioned. And by the said indenture, the said Labuan Coal Company were empowered with the consent of the governor of the said island, to cut and appropriate such timber as might be necessary for the due working of the coal mines, and for constructing any works, railroads, or tramroads connected therewith, but for no other purpose.

And whereas by an indenture made the 5th day of April 1866, between the said Labuan Coal Company, Limited, on the one part, and the said China Steam Ship Company, Limited, of the other part, all the estate, right, title, interest, and privileges of the said Labuan Coal Company, in and under the said indenture of lease and in the coal and property thereby demised, became and now is vested in the said Amalgamated China Steam Ship and Labuan Coal Company, Limited, subject to the payment of the royalties and the performance and observance of the covenants, stipulations, and conditions in the said recited indenture of lease on the lessees part to be paid, performed, and observed.

And whereas Her Majesty upon the representations and at the request of the said amalgamated company hath graciously consented to alter and vary the said indenture of lease in the particulars and in the manner herein-after mentioned.

Now this indenture witnesseth, and it is hereby agreed that so much of the said indenture of lease as requires that an annual average of 15,000 tons of coal shall be raised in each period of three years, and in default thereof renders the said lease liable to be determined by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and as requires that a royalty shall be paid on all coal raised or gotten by the said Labuan Coal Company or their assigns, shall be considered as henceforth annulled, save and except as to any royalties now due and the remedies for securing and enforcing payment thereof, and that in lieu thereof the said amalgamated company, their successors and assigns, shall pay as herein-after mentioned a fixed annual rent of 300*l.* sterling whether any coal be raised or not; and further shall pay as herein-after mentioned a royalty of 6*d.* per ton on each and every ton. Newcastle measure, whether of coal or coke, or both beyond 12,000 tons, which the said amalgamated company shall sell or dispose of for value before the 25th day of December 1870, and after that date a royalty of 1*s.* a ton on each and every such ton beyond 6,000 tons, which the said amalgamated company or their assigns shall sell or dispose of for value during the remainder of the said term of 21 years granted by the said herein-before recited indenture of lease.

And this indenture also witnesseth, that subject to the payment and observance on the said amalgamated companies part of the several royalties and stipulations herein-after contained, Her said Majesty doth hereby grant unto the said amalgamated company full right to get, raise, work, appropriate, and dispose of for their own use and benefit during the continuance of the lease, granted by the said herein-before recited indenture of the 30th day of April 1864, all iron-stone, iron ore, fire-clay, and free-stone, and also all petroleum or other mineral oils that may be discovered by the said amalgamated company, in, upon, or under such portions of the said island of Labuan as may for the time being be subject to the right of the said amalgamated company to get and raise coal therein under the provisions of the said indenture of lease.

Yielding and paying therefore half-yearly during the continuance of the said term, granted by the said indenture of lease unto Her said Majesty's Colonial, Land, and Emigration Commissioners for the time being, at their office in London, for and on behalf of Her said Majesty and her successors, or to such other person or persons as one of Her said Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the time being shall from time to time appoint in writing to receive the same, the several royalties and sums of money following; (that is to say,) for each and every ton of 20 cwt. of iron-stone, iron ore, fire-clay, or free-stone which shall be smelted, manufactured, sold, or disposed of in any shape for value by the said amalgamated company the sum of 4*d.*

sterling, and for every 10 imperial gallons of petroleum or other mineral oil (except oil extracted from coal on which royalty shall have been paid) gotten and sold by the said amalgamated company before the 25th day of December 1870 the sum of 6*d.*, and after that date the sum of 1*s.* during the remainder of the said term of 21 years.

Provided nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall confer or be deemed to confer on the said amalgamated company any exclusive right or title to the iron-stone, iron ore, fire-clay, free-stone, petroleum, or other mineral oils in the said island, or to get, work, or dispose of the same, but that the right of Her said Majesty and her successors to dispose of the same respectively as she or they may think fit, to, or in favour of, any other person or persons, company or companies, or body corporate, shall notwithstanding these presents remain unfettered and in full force, save only as to such of the said articles as shall at the time of making any future grant or grants thereof by Her said Majesty or her successors, have been actually gotten and appropriated by the said amalgamated company, or shall be in, upon, or under any mine, quarry, spot or spots of land then actually occupied, and being effectively worked by the said amalgamated company.

And this indenture further witnesseth, and it is hereby agreed that notwithstanding any stipulation to the contrary in the said indenture of lease of the 30th day of April 1864 contained, and without prejudice to the right of Her Majesty and Her successors, to grant the like power and privilege to any other persons or person, company or companies, it shall be lawful for the said amalgamated company at all times during the continuance of the said term granted by the said indenture of lease (the consent in writing of the Governor or chief officer for the time being administering the Government of the said island being first obtained) to fell or cut down, carry away, and dispose of for their own benefit, and for any purpose whatever, and without making payment for the same, any timber or trees which may be growing upon any of the unappropriated Crown lands in the said island, provided that the said amalgamated company shall at the same time also cut down and clear away all jungle and underwood which may be growing on the land from which such timber may be cut, and shall continuously and constantly thereafter keep such land free and clear of all jungle and underwood, and for that purpose may cultivate and use such land, and make the same useful and profitable, but without thereby acquiring any right or title to such land, and until the same or any part thereof may be required by the Colonial Government for any purpose; and in default thereof the said amalgamated company shall pay to the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners at their office in London, or to such other person or persons as shall be appointed by one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State to receive the same, the sum of 3*d.* per month for each acre of land from which timber shall have been cut, but which shall not have been cleared and kept cleared of jungle and underwood as aforesaid.

And this indenture lastly witnesseth, that in consideration

of the premises the said amalgamated company for themselves, their successors, and assigns, do hereby covenant and agree with Her said Majesty and Her successors in manner following; that is to say, that the said amalgamated company, their successors, and assigns, shall during the continuance of the term granted by the said indenture of lease of the 30th day of April 1864, well and truly pay to Her said Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners for the time being at their office in London, for the use of Her said Majesty and Her successors, or to such other person or persons as may be appointed by one of Her Majesty's Secretaries of State to receive the same (and whose receipt shall effectually discharge the said amalgamated company), the said yearly rent of 300*l.* by two equal half-yearly payments on the 24th day of June and the 25th day of December in every year, the first of such half-yearly payments to be made on the 24th day of June next ensuing the date of these presents; and further shall and will well and truly pay to such Commissioners, or such other person or persons as aforesaid, all royalties and sums of money hereby made payable in respect of any coal, iron-stone, iron ore, fire-clay, free-stone, petroleum, or other mineral oils gotten and disposed of for value by the said amalgamated company as aforesaid by two half-yearly payments, in manner following, that is to say; in respect of the half year ending the 24th day of June, on the 25th day of December next following; and in respect of the half year ending the 25th day of December, on the 24th day of June next following in every year, the first of such half-yearly payments in respect of the half year ending on the 24th day of June now next to be made on the 25th day of December 1866, and that all such payments shall be made without any deduction or abatement whatsoever. And in case any default shall be made in payment of such rent, or of any such royalties or sums of money by the space of 30 days next after the same respectively ought to be paid as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty and Her successors, by notice in writing under the hand of one of Her Principal Secretaries of State, to be delivered or left at the chief office in London or Westminster, or at the last known place of business in England of the said amalgamated company, to determine the lease and term of years granted by the said indenture of the 30th day of April 1864, and all estate, interest, rights, and privileges thereby and by these presents granted as and from the time at which such notice shall be delivered or left as aforesaid, and the same shall cease and be determined accordingly.

And the said amalgamated company hereby further covenant with Her said Majesty and Her successors that they shall during the continuance of their said lease keep proper books of account, and within 30 days after every 24th day of June and 25th day of December in every year, settle and make up full, true, and accurate half-yearly accounts of all coal, coke, iron-stone, iron ore, fire-clay, free-stone, petroleum, and other mineral oils, the produce of the said island, which shall have been manufactured, sold, or disposed of for value by the said amalgamated company within

and during the half year ending on every such 24th day of June and 25th day of December as aforesaid. And also shall within three calendar months next after each of such half-yearly days respectively during the said lease, deliver unto the said Governor or officer administering the Government of the said island such half-yearly accounts in duplicate duly signed and declared to as correct and true by the said amalgamated company, or by their chief agent or manager in the said island on their behalf. And also shall furnish unto the said Governor or chief officer as aforesaid, and to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, as and when required by them or either of them, all such explanations and information as they or either of them may require for enabling them or either of them to ascertain and test the truth and accuracy of such accounts respectively; and permit such Governor or chief officer, or any person or persons authorized by him for the purpose, full and free access at all reasonable times to the books, accounts, works and workings of the said amalgamated company to make copies or extracts thereof, and to inspect and examine the same.

And it is hereby lastly agreed, that save as modified by these presents, the said indenture of lease of the 30th day of April 1864 shall remain in full force, and that all the stipulations and covenants therein contained on the lessees' part to be observed so far as such stipulations and covenants may be applicable to the matters and things in these presents contained shall apply thereto respectively and be deemed to be incorporated herein.

In witness whereof, Thomas William Clinton Murdoch and Stephen Walcott, esquires, Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, have hereunto set their hands and seals on behalf of Her Majesty, and the said China Steam Ship and Labuan Coal Company, limited, have hereunto set their common seal the day and year first before written.

T. W. C. (L.S.) MURDOCH.
S. (L.S.) WALCOTT.
China Steam Ship Company's Seal (L.S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the within named Thomas William Clinton Murdoch and Stephen Walcott, as such Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, in the presence of Geo. G. Treherne, solicitor, 77, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, and C. S. Cartwright, 8 Park Street, Westminster.

The common seal of the within-named China Steam Ship and Labuan Coal Company, Limited, was duly affixed hereto in the presence of

JOHN HICKIE.
J. D. H. ELPHINSTONE. } Directors.

H. WALLER PLATT, Secretary.

Appendix No. 44.

Information respecting Free and Assisted Passages to the Colonies.

The only colonies which at present promote immigration from the United Kingdom by means of their public funds are Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Tasmania, and some of the provinces of New Zealand.

The system on which assistance is afforded varies in each colony, as more fully explained below.

Victoria.—Immigration into the colony, at the expense of the colonial funds, is governed by regulations issued by the local government, dated Melbourne, 10th July 1865.

Free Passages.—The Emigration Commissioners grant free passages to single female domestic servants of good character between 18 and 35 years of age; also to a few married agricultural labourers and their wives under 40 years of age, having, if any, not more than two children under 12 years of age. The eligible candidates must have been accustomed to work for wages in their respective callings, and must produce satisfactory certificates of good character. They must make their applications on certain printed forms which can be obtained from the Commissioners or their agents. The entire cost of the passage in these cases is defrayed by the Commissioners out of colonial funds, and partial assistance in the shape of railway and steamboat passes is also granted to single females to enable them to reach the port of embarkation. All candidates must provide their own outfit, and before their embarkation orders are issued, pay to the Commissioners the following deposits towards the cost of bedding and mess utensils supplied to them on board ship, viz., married couples and their children, 1*l.* per statute adult, and single women 10*s.* each.

Assisted Passages.—The Commissioners can also grant assisted passages to a few other married couples with not more than two children under 12 years of age upon payment of the following sums:—

Sex.	1 and under 12 years of age.	12 and under 40 years of age.	40 years of age and upwards.
For each Male - -	£2	£5	£
For each Female - -	1	2	3
			5

Passage Warrants.—Residents in the colony, by making the subjoined payments to the Colonial Government, may obtain what

are called "Passage Warrants" for the introduction of their relatives and friends.

Sex.	Under 15 years.	Between 15 and 40.	40 years and upwards.
For each Male - -	£2	£5	£8
For each Female - -	1	2	5

The passage warrants are valid for 9 months only, after the date of their issue in the colony, and in certain cases are transferable with the previous sanction of the Emigration Commissioners.

The Commissioners cannot extend the duration of the warrants, nor sanction the transfer to males of warrants issued for females. Money paid to the colonial authorities for these warrants is not in any case returnable; but in certain cases the warrants may be exchanged in the colony.

Subject to the conditions specified in the warrants, the persons named in them (or their transferees duly approved by the Emigration Commissioners), are entitled to passages to the Colony in ships to be despatched from London or Liverpool, by the agents of the colonial firm who have contracted with the Government of Victoria for the performance of this service. The names and addresses of the shipping agents are given in the passage warrants.

New South Wales.—Emigration at the expense of this Colony is carried on by means of "Passage Certificates" issued under Colonial Regulations dated 19th May 1863. The "Certificates" can be obtained only from the Colonial Government by residents in the Colony. They are of two kinds: (1) where the names and descriptions of the persons to be introduced are given to the Colonial Government and are inserted in the certificate *before* it is issued; and (2) where the names, &c. are not given, but are to be inserted by the holder of the certificate *after* it is issued. The payments to be made to the Colonial Government are less in the former than in the latter case, as shown in the following Scales A. and B.:—

Scale A., where Names, &c. are given.

Sex.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	All above 50 years.
Male - - -	£4	£7	£9	£12
Female - - -	3	4	7	12

Scale B., where Names, &c. are not given.

Sex.	Under 12 years.	12 and under 40 years.	40 and under 50 years.	All above 50 years.
Male - - -	£4	£11	£13	£15
Female - - -	3	4	7	12

The nominees in either case must be mechanics, domestic servants, or persons of the labouring class, in good health, and of good moral character.

"Passage Certificates" are not transferable. They are available for 12 months from their date, and for passages only in the ships of the Emigration Commissioners, to whom they should be forwarded by the nominees or holders as soon as they receive them. The Commissioners cannot extend the duration of the certificates.

The Emigration Commissioners can occasionally select in this country a few married couples of the above classes for assisted passages at the higher rates of payment specified in Scale B. The Commissioners cannot, however, select any single men or single women on these terms, unless they are accompanying their parents on the voyage.

Queensland.—Under a recent Colonial Act the Governor in Council is authorized to appoint an Agent General in the United Kingdom for Emigration to Queensland. Mr. Jordan (No. 2, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.,) has been accordingly appointed by the Local Government to that office, and is authorized to grant, under certain conditions, free and assisted passages to the colony. He is also authorized to grant land orders to persons who proceed direct from Europe to the colony at their own expense. Land orders are issued to the extent of 30*l.* for each adult emigrant of 12 years of age or upwards, and of 15*l.* for each child between the ages of 1 and 12. They are available for the purchase of "country," "agricultural reserve," and "suburban lands," but not, it is understood, for the purchase of city or town lands.

Passage Certificates.—Persons resident in the colony may, on payment to the Colonial authorities of the following sums, obtain "Passage Certificates" for the introduction of their relatives or friends, viz. :—

Sex.	Under 12 years.	12 years and under 35.	12 years and under 45.	Above 45.
Males - - -	£4	£—	£6	£8
Females - -	4	4	6	8

These certificates, like those issued in New South Wales, are available for 12 months from their date, and are not transferable.

South Australia.—The emigrants who go out at the expense of the colonial funds are selected, not by the Emigration Commissioners, but by an agent (Mr. Dutton) specially appointed for the purpose by the Colonial Government. The emigrants are sent out in ships chartered and fitted up by the Emigration Commissioners.

1. *Free Passages.*—Free passages can occasionally be granted to South Australia. The classes of persons eligible for free pas-

sages are single female domestic servants of good character not over 35 years of age, and married couples of the labouring class under 45 years of age, having, if any, not more than two children under 7, or three under 10 years of age. The deposits to be paid as follows :—Single women, 10*s.* each ; married men and their wives, and children under 12 years of age, 1*l.* each ; and single men 1*l.* each.

2. *Assisted Passages.*—When free passages cannot be granted assisted passages are offered to suitable persons of the labouring class, on payment of the following sums :—

Males—Married men under 45 and single men under 40, 4*l.*

Females—Married women under 45 and single women under 35, 3*l.*

Children of the above between 1 and 12 years of age, half the above rates.

The applications of candidates for assisted passages are considered in preference to those of applicants for free passages.

3. *Deposit Certificates.*—Persons resident in the colony can avail themselves of the Assisted Passage Regulations for the introduction of their relatives and friends. On application to the colonial authorities, and on payment of the sums mentioned below, a "Passage Certificate" may be obtained which will entitle the holder to a passage in one of the Commissioners' ships.

Males—Married men under 45 and single men under 40, 4*l.* each.

Females—Married women under 45 and single women under 35, 3*l.* each.

Children under 14, half the above rates.

N.B.—It is required that the emigrants proceeding to the colony, under either of these systems, should, previous to embarkation, be personally inspected by the colonial agent, and sign an undertaking not to leave South Australia within two years after their arrival in the colony.

Applications for passages can be made either to the Emigration Commissioners in Park Street, Westminster, or to Mr. Dutton, 5, Copthall Court, City.

New Zealand.

The nature and extent of the assistance granted by the several Provincial Governments for promoting Emigration is shown in the following table :—

Name of Province.	Name and Address of Agent.	Nature of Assistance.
AUCKLAND -	Alex. F. Ridgeway and Sons, 2 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W. -	Free emigration is for the present suspended. Assisted passages are granted to persons whose friends in the Colony make arrangements with the Provincial Government for their being sent out.
	Mr. R. Green, Newry, Ireland -	*Land grants* are made to persons approved for the purpose by the Colonial Agents, and *who pay their own passages.* The grants consist of 40 acres for each person of 18 years of age or upwards, and 20 acres for each child between the ages of 5 and 18 years. A fee of 10*s.* is charged for each of the larger, and 5*s.* for each of the smaller grants.
WELLINGTON	Mr. Morrison -	No *free* passages are granted to this Province. *Assisted passages* are granted only to Nominees of settlers in the Province. There are no free grants of land.
SOUTHLAND	Mr. Morrison -	Free and assisted emigration to this Province is at present suspended. There are no free grants of land.
CANTERBURY	John Marshman, Esq., 16, Charing Cross, S.W. -	Assisted passages are granted to agricultural labourers, shepherds, and domestic servants, and a few masons, bricklayers, joiners, and other tradesmen who may be approved by the Provincial Agent. Single men must not exceed 40 years of age, nor married persons 50, unless going out with a large family, but in no case must they exceed 60 years. The passage money is calculated at 17*l.* per statute adult, and the Government *give* towards it a sum equal to the amount paid by the passenger, and it *advances* the balance, if any, of the passage money as *a loan*, repayable by quarterly instalments of 5*l.* unless the emigrant attempts to leave the Province when the whole of the balance is payable on demand. In this Province there are no free grants of land. Crown land can be acquired only by purchase at 2*l.* an acre.
HAWKES BAY	Mr. Morrison -	Settlers in this Province can secure assisted passages for their friends or others, on guaranteeing the repayment to the Provincial Government within 2 years of the full amount of the passage money. No free passages or grants of land are given in this Province.
NELSON -	Mr. Morrison -	Settlers in this Province can secure assisted passages for their friends or others, on guaranteeing the repayment to the Provincial Government within 2 years of the full amount of the passage money. No free passages or grants of land are given in this Province.
MARLBOROUGH -	Mr. Morrison -	Settlers in this Province can secure assisted passages for their friends or others, on guaranteeing the repayment to the Provincial Government within 2 years of the full amount of the passage money. No free passages or grants of land are given in this Province.
NEW PLYMOUTH -	Messrs. Gilbert, Kerr, and Co., 3, Abchurch Lane, E.C.	The nominees of settlers in the Province are the only persons who can be sent out to New Plymouth.
OTAGO -	Mr. John Auld, 20, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.	There are no grants of land to emigrants to Otago. Assisted passages are granted to single female domestic servants only, who are required to pay one half the passage money (or 7*l.*), either in country or after arrival in the colony.

TASMANIA.—There is no free emigration to this colony. The assisted emigration is carried on by means of "Bounty Tickets," which are procurable only in the colony, where also they are made payable. The holders of these tickets are left to make their own arrangements for passages with any private shipowner who will take the tickets in part payment.

The following Government notice, issued in Hobart Town under date 22d November 1861, contains the scale of payments, and the conditions under which the "Bounty Tickets" are granted.

Payments required from Applicants.

For a family ticket, including a man and and his wife, with all their children under 12 years of age at the time of embarkation - - - - -	£15
For a ticket for a single female - - - -	5
For a ticket for a single male - - - -	10

All children under 12 years of age or upwards at embarkation are to be considered as adults, and must each have a separate single ticket.

Regulations.—1. Forms for signature by applicants to be obtained from the immigration agent at Hobart Town or Launceston, and at the several police offices in the interior.

2. The "Engagement" set out in the bounty ticket must be signed by the emigrant (for himself and family), agreeing not to leave Tasmania within four years after arrival without having previously paid to the immigration agent at Hobart Town or Launceston one fourth of the whole cost of the passage money for every year wanting to complete four years' residence in the colony, and a proportionate sum for every part of a year.

3. Persons who introduce immigrants under these regulations must provide for their reception on arrival.

Should any such immigrants be received into a Government establishment, a charge of 2*s.* a day, or part of a day, for each individual will be made against the introducer.

Cape of Good Hope.—The Emigration Commissioners cannot select any emigrants for free or assisted passages to the Cape of Good Hope. The only persons who can be sent out are the nominees of settlers in the colony, who, after inquiry by the Commissioners, may be found eligible under the colonial regulations.

Natal.—No free passages are now granted to this colony. Persons resident in Natal can, however, nominate their relations or friends for passages in the Commissioners' ships, on giving to the Colonial Government a guarantee for the repayment of the passages, at the rate of 10*l.* per statute adult, within 12 months after the landing of the emigrants. Married persons, with the members of their families under 12 years of age, are required to repay the advance at the rate of 10*l.* per annum. Any excess of passage money beyond the 10*l.* is paid out of colonial funds.

The Emigration Commissioners are also authorized to provide passages to Natal to persons having relations in the colony, upon payment before embarkation, of the sum of 11*l.* each.

In consequence of the recommendation of the Legislative Council, in their last Session, the Colonial Government have it in contemplation to adopt measures for the further encouragement of immigration into the colony.

Western Australia.—There are no colonial funds appropriated for emigration to this colony. It is only occasionally, when authorized by the Secretary of State, that the Commissioners can select emigrants for passages to this colony at the expense of imperial funds. On these occasions the emigrants are required to be for the most part unmarried females of good character, and a few married agricultural labourers, having, if any, not more than two young children.

British Columbia.—In 1864 the Legislative Council voted 3,000*l.* towards the payment of free passages of unmarried female domestic servants, and towards the passages of farm labourers and married couples. The details of the scheme are not, however, known in this country; nor to whom applications for passages should be made.

To North America and the other British Colonies there is no free or assisted emigration.

Government Emigration Board,
8, Park Street, Westminster,
8th May, 1866.

S. Walcott.

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